language programs expanding

By ANDREW SOBEL

The division of Foreign languages at Middlebury College is currently headed in several new directions. In a recent interview, language schools director Roger Peel announced that the College has obtained two grants that will be used to explore inprovements to the language programs.

The College has obtained one from the Rockefeller Foundation and one from the National Endowment for the humanities for the purpose of furthering various aspects of the overall language curriculum.

The funds, totaling almost $60,000, have been and will be used in three basic areas: for a recent conference that took place among faculty from different areas of the language programs, towards obtaining new faculty for the now-expanded summer programs, and for the investigation of the possibility of a new emphasized that all funding for these developments are being financed entirely from outside the College.

Mr. Peel's basic attitude is that the College should take full advantage of its assets. At present there are three main areas of language instruction offered by Middlebury: the undergraduate regular-year courses, the summer schools, and the schools abroad. Until quite recently these have been three somewhat disparate entities, with limited interaction and communication between them. Mr. Peel would like to see a closer unification of these three areas of language instruction, in terms of courses offered and faculty.

A language conference, which took place in early March, involved the directors of the undergraduate language some directors of the schools abroad, and the summer school directors. The aim of the conference was to encourage more interaction between these previously distinct areas of language instruction and among the different faculty. Mr. Peel said that one of the things he would like to make possible is more participation on the part of the regular year language faculty with the summer and overseas programs.

Almost all the summer schools now offer beginning, intermediate, and advanced language instruction for undergraduates. Until two years ago, the summer programs were almost ex-

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Spanish Professor Roger Peel advocates unification and expansion of language programs with the grants recently received by the College.

the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

volume lxx, number 17, March 20, 1975
entered as second class matter in middlebury, vermont 05753

dam threatens lake champlain

By KAREN GROSS

The International Joint Commission (IJC) has made a decision concerning flood control measures on Lake Champlain. According to U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, (D-Vt.), the decision favors U.S. environmentalists.

Canada will be allowed to construct a dam on the Richelieu River. An environmental impact statement will also be prepared.

If the study shows that the dam will damage the ecology of Lake Champlain, the I.J.C. will forbid its operation. Canada must apply for a permit to build the dam, and public hearings on the permit must be held before permission is granted. The impact statement should be completed by 1977, and Canada may be unable to begin construction before that time.

The water level of Lake Champlain has a wide annual fluctuation, peaking in early spring, as a result of snow runoff. During the spring, when lake levels are higher than 96 feet, the Richelieu River--which connects Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River--floods its shores. Spring lake levels have been high during the past few years. Canadian farmers on the floodplain have suffered $300,000 in crop damage with each year of flooding, although their crop production is 25-30% higher than it would be on dryer land. They have the added expense of property damage, and cleaning up debris left by the flood.

There is reason to believe that land developers, rather than farmers, have the most to gain from a flood control dam. The floodplain along the Richelieu is only 40 minutes from Montreal. The population growth rate is projected at 2.5% as compared to Canada's 2.2%. Rapidly increasing development is moving right up to the river banks. Signs offer land for sale, dirt roads lead off from the highway, and houses on stilts sprawl along the shore. Most of the recent construction is subject to damage the next time the river rises substantially.

Since the proposed dam will affect waters in both the U.S. and Canada, the problem will be turned over to the I.J.C., an international body consisting of three Americans and three Canadians. The I.J.C. appointed an engineering board to investigate the feasibility and desirability of constructing a dam on the Richelieu River. The final report, published last September, was not conclusive. The board came up with five proposals for flood control: taking no action, dredging the shoals at St. Joan, and three models for dam construction.

The most limited regulation of lake levels would occur using the P-5 proposal, whereby the lake would be regulated only 20% of the time. The gates would be opened when the level reached 96 feet, and would close when the river began to recede. Because of its limited regulation, the P-5 proposal sacrifices 42% of potential flood control benefits. As this model does the least environmental damage, the Canadians were willing to compromise and construct this model, although it is the most expensive to maintain. They advised immediate construction of the dam, with no further study.

The American section of the board

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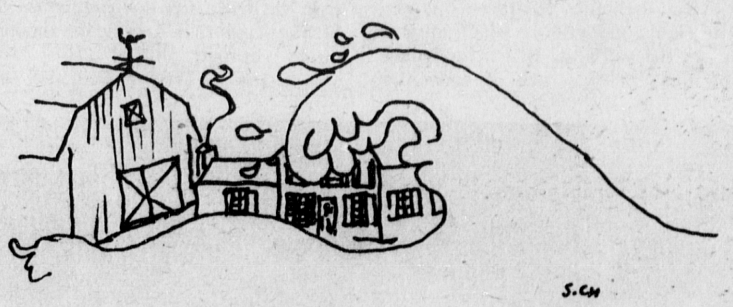

wanted: campus staff

Following a current trend in both Middlebury College and the nation, the entire editorial board and the production managers have submitted their resignations, effective at the end of the school year.

The positions of Editor-in-Chief, News Editor, Features Editor and Production Manager(s) are waiting to be filled by those with a yen for journalistic and creative expression, and/or the glory of editorial responsibility.

Interested persons should submit a statement to the *Campus office prior to April 16.*

Past experience in newspaper work is desirable, but not a prerequisite.

armstrong statement

In my twelve years as President of Middlebury College I have not responded to letters and editorials in the *Campus* but never before has there been a charge of willful deceit brought publicly against a member of my staff with the clear implication that I condone and cover up deceit in my administration.

I therefore wish to state publicly that I have not seen any unequivocal evidence that Mr. James Ross sought to deceive or did deceive Brad Gay. I have known Mr. Ross during my years here. In my judgment he is a person of goodwill and good intent who has served the College with devotion and loyalty. I do not believe he is dishonest or a willful deceiver.

Nor do I question Brad Gay's integrity and honesty; I do believe that he may well have received the impression that Mr. Ross intended to pave certain parking lots. I also believe that Mr. Ross understood this not as a commitment but as a request that later proved budgetarily unfeasible. The error was, it seems to me, that no one reported back to Brad the negative budgetary outcome of the request. This was not deceit.

I understood that Brad's request for an appointment with me was to discuss further his concern about the paving of the parking lots. It seemed appropriate to have the people directly involved present: Mr. Rikert, Mr. Ross and a Dean. It is common practice when a charge is made against a person to allow that person and others involved to explain their view.

In an effort to avoid the confusions which lead to charges of "deceit", I have established with the concurrence of the Dean of Students a system for determining in the future "College commitments". This procedure will be published in the near future and I believe it will alleviate some of these difficulties.

I will not address one by one the charges and suggested charges contained in Brad's letter and the Editorial except to say that my perspective on some of these issues is quite different from his.

James I Armstrong
President

...language schools

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clusively for graduate students. Now in seven to nine weeks a student can study and learn the equivalent of a year of Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, and other languages. Summer and overseas courses are currently numbered in coordination with the regular year courses. A person can, for example, decide to start a German major at the end of his or her sophomore year. This student would come out of a summer intensive program and fit right into intermediate courses during the junior year. A student might also be able to receive almost an entire semester's credit for work done in a Middlebury summer language school, and thus take off a fall or spring instead of a summer. The language programs, in effect, have a unique flexibility.

Mr. Peel feels that students should be made aware of the tremendous possibilities in languages available here. The language programs, he said, are an asset that can be taken advantage of by people other than language majors and by departments outside of the division of foreign languages.

The College is now investigating a Latin American School. It would benefit a fairly wide group of interests. Mr. Peel and Mr. Sparks (chairman of the Committee on Foreign Languages) recently traveled to Bogota, Colombia, and Mexico to study possibilities. A school for undergraduates and graduates in Colombia, for example, along with being a Spanish school, could serve as a base for Geology, Anthropology, and Biology summer field trips to the Amazon and the Andes.

Mr. Sparks said that, ideally, a student should be able to come to Middlebury College and be handed a catalogue in which he or she could see at a glance what language opportunities are available to students during the regular year on campus, during the summer, and abroad at the four Middlebury schools.

Outside funds are presently being sought for the establishment of a regular-year undergraduate course in Chinese. At present one can attend consecutive summer sessions to study beginning, intermediate, and advanced Chinese. A course in intermediate Chinese would probably be offered, acting as an effective link between the beginning and advanced summer courses.

A final note: everyone should take a at the recently revamped rooms on the first floor of Sunderland. Two rooms have been totally redone, with a projection center built between them. The rooms have been transformed from something cold, sterile and uninviting into two comfortable, practical, and audio-visually advanced classrooms.

The language departments are increasingly taking advantage of the video-television equipment owned by the college. Video cassettes in German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese are available from the Children's Television network (makers of **Sesame Street**). Middlebury also has access to video tapes of any channel two programming in Germany. The newly done classrooms are equipped to use these resources. These latest renovations were funded with outside money and do not affect the College's operating budget.

...lake champlain

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recommended a two year study to determine the environmental effects of regulating Lake Champlain, before considering dam construction. The P-5 proposal would slow the onset of high water in the spring, and reduce its height and duration. The change in fluctuation may affect the marshes and wetlands, and the plants and wildlife which inhabit them. As the wetlands are a spawning ground for fish, they are of economic importance to Vermont.

The cost of the study is estimated at $750,000.

At public hearings held last December by the I.J.C., opinion was divided along national lines. Vermont, New York, and federal officials, along with environmental groups, expressed concern over the long range environmental effects of lake regulation. Americans supported a study before construction began. Canadians were concerned about economic loss, and appeared indifferent about the ecological issue. "Even though there are environmental problems, the environment will adapt," one Canadian official remarked. Another asserted, "Everything was created for man. Man is the king of nature."

Opponents of the proposed dam claim that construction is neither necessary nor desirable. High water levels come in cycles, and the river will not flood every year. The Vermont Water Resources Board reported in early February that Lake Champlain is unlikely to reach flood levels this spring.

Environmentalists fear that in the long run a dam may cause added damage. No dam is completely floodproof, but the presence of a dam may give people a false sense of security. If a great deal of development occurs, the damage to life and property will be increased in the case of a bad flood. A variety of non-structural alternatives have been suggested. Conditional use zoning and floodplain insurance would limit development and potential damage on the floodplain. Land could be bought up and property rights obtained in order to insure that the land will not be misused. Environmentalists claim that the floodplain is best fit for recreation and agriculture.

nicholas andros

George Bisacca '77 (right) and the Acme Moving Company put the finishing touches on the Honda Civic, raffled for the benefit of the Bristol Summer Camp.
The automobile was "donated" by a high College official who chooses to remain nameless.

the middlebury campus

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The Middlebury **Campus**, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College or of the editorial board. Signed articles, columns, letters, and editorials are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to the Middlebury **Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.

Subscription rates: $6.00 per year second class, $8.00 per year first class.

mariani discusses williams' poetry

By HOPE ROSHETAR

William Carlos Williams, his lack of pretention, his newness, and his relations to the other poets of his time were the primary points discussed by Professor Paul Mariani of the University of Massachusetts.

In his lecture "The Importance of William Carlos Williams," Professor Mariani related Williams' need to come to terms with his place of birth, and his desire to "find poetry in the place from which he had sprung."

This desire to relate to his neighbors of Rutherford, New Jersey, and to bridge the gap which separated Williams the poet from these people, was a major aspect of his poetry.

Williams lived his entire life as a practicing doctor. He went to medical school to gain the financial security that would enable him to write his poems without the influence of publishers.

Unlike many of the literary personages of the early twentieth century, Williams refused to become an expatriat. He addressed the people from his own place using the prose matrix.

Professor Mariani used Williams' "Townspeople Poems" to illustrate the poet's attempt to make a pact with his neighbors. Williams was always separated from his neighbors by his compatriots Ezra Pound, Wallace Stevens, Robert Frost, and T.S. Eliot.

In these poems Williams, Mariani said, "becomes the eagle, a lyrical moment among the gulls who are the townspeople." He is not the same as them, but in the end, they all are able to understand each other. His use of the prose matrix was another attempt to address his poems to the listener rather than the scholar.

Williams was influenced at different points in his poetic development by many poets' works. In the early stages, while still in his twenties, Williams was impressed simultaneously by the commonness of Whitman's works and the lyrical quality of Keats' sonnets. His early piece "The Wanderer" was written while he was keeping a diary filled with obvious references to the works of these two poets.

Ezra Pound's criticism played a major role in Williams' career. Professor Mariani, discussing Williams' first books of poetry, said "most copies were destroyed in a fire -- mercifully." Apparently Pound shared this sentiment; for when Williams sent him a copy of this first book he prefaced his reply with the words, "I hope to God you have no feelings, . . ." and proceeded to send him scores of reading lists.

In Pound's view Williams' main problem was his lack of poetic education.

Influences

Williams was also affected by the works of poets who failed to impress him significantly. He had a running feud with T.S. Eliot whose "Wasteland," in Williams' view, "set America back 20 years." Eliot replied by referring to him as "William Carlos Williams of Rutherford -- of some local interest perhaps."

Mariani seemed to agree with Williams, and contrasted the lively tone of "Spring and All" with "Wasteland," which in Mariani's opinion "probably set America back 40 years."

Throughout his life, Williams attempted to exorcize from his works, not only Eliot, but also Hart Crane whose sensational suicide gave him an unfair advantage over Williams, the small town doctor.

Mariani outlined Williams' poetic development in three moments of perfection: the publication of **Spring and All** in 1923, his major epic entitled **Paterson**, and his later poems such as "The Desert Music." Williams himself describes this development as "a series of ascents and descents"; as soon as he achieved what he considered a good mode he would break it in order to avoid stagnation.

For example, **Spring and All** contains the short poem "The Red Wheelbarrow," Williams' signature piece. Its splitting of words and the spatial relationships are the important aspects. It is a highly structured little poem, although Williams is said to have dashed it off in a minute.

On the other hand, **Paterson** is a work of epic length. It was originally to consist of four parts, (for "The Trinity and the Devil" Williams said) but ended up much longer.

In it he describes his home; New Jersey, New York City, and the Passaic River, which he called "the worst swill hole in Christendom," but whose contrasting squalor and beauty was the basis for the themes of despair and hope in his works.

Williams' later poems give a sort of mellowed impression, especially after **Paterson**. Mariani described the tone of "Chloe" as that of a home movie. Yet the form, the rhythmic current, the unmistakable imagery for which Williams is famous is still there.

But Is It Poetry?

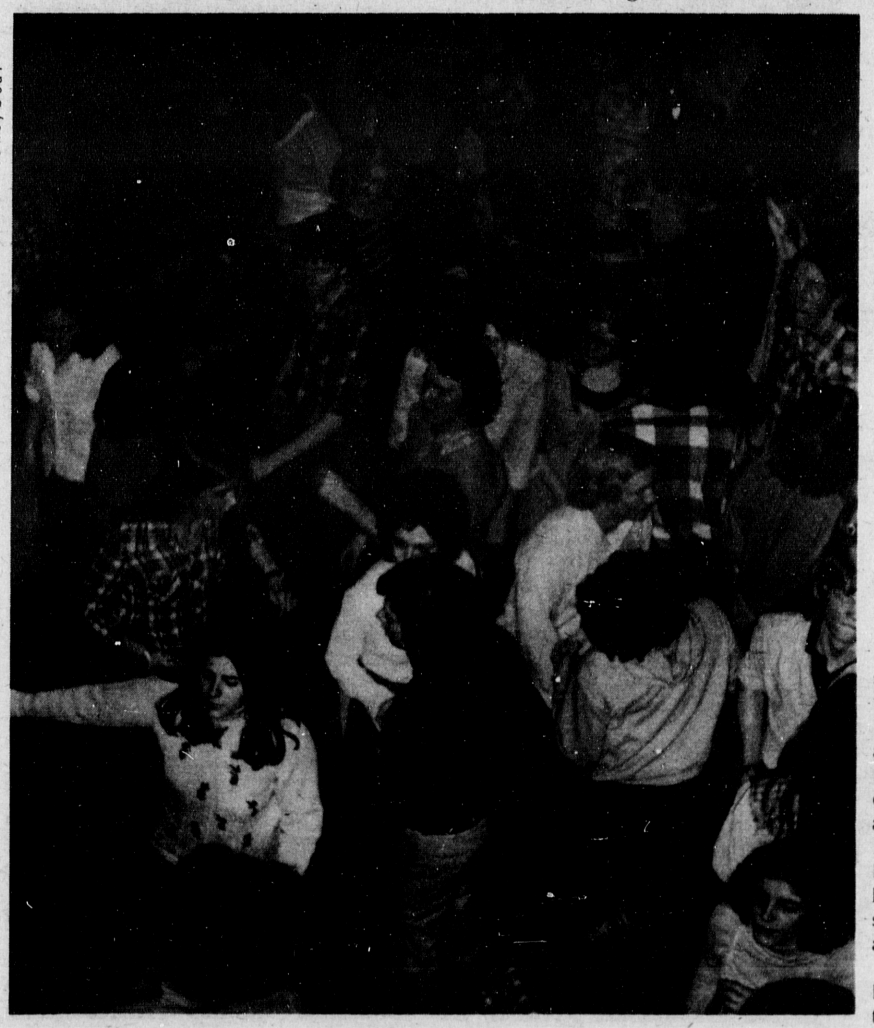
Many people have questioned Williams' unconventional form and his use of images which are not commonly thought of as poetic. After the lecture, a student raised this specific issue.

In his answer, Mariani referred to an interview with Williams by Mike Wallace, a correspondent particularly famous for his badgering technique. Wallace seemed very reluctant to admit that Williams' writing was indeed poetry and asked him to explain his unconventionality. Williams tried to explain that "poetry can be a design in and of itself; that anything is good to use in poetry."

He attempted to define poetry as "language with a charge of emotion," but the comment that perhaps best sums up his works is that "in poetry people tend to listen to common sense, but it says more, and that is the difficulty."

dave cole

University of Massachusetts Professor, Paul Mariani gives a conventional lecture on William Carlos Williams' unconventional poetry.



martha coneybear

Where were you when the ligts went out?

These people were dancing to the Bad World at EQ's Blackout Dance, Saturday, March 15.

the iliad— one man's work?

By BRIAN BARRY

Stratton lecturer Dr. Cedric Whitman, in a lecture given Friday on "Association by Theme in the Iliad," developed a strong argument for his contention that the Iliad was the work of one man. Returning to Middlebury after publishing a book, **Orpheus and the Moon Crater**, here in 1941, Dr. Whitman dealt with the question of the Iliad's possible multiple authorship.

Although Dr. Whitman announced that he's left his reading glasses at home, he launched into a well-reasoned, smooth speech supporting the "unitarian" argument.

Dr. Whitman, professor of classics at Harvard, developed his argument by first taking the "inconsistencies" which the proponents of the multi-author theory rely on. He then showed how they formed a unified whole, which he contended could only be the work of one author.

Dr. Whitman recounted the history of controversy over the issue, noting that the "analyst," or multi-author theory, had dominated at the beginning of the twentieth century. He then proceeded to show that the recent scholar Wolf was proven correct in his unitarian theory. Covering several passages in the Iliad which were indicative of multi-authorship, he showed that, from the ancient Greek perspective, these passages could quite easily have been part of the composition of one man.

One of Whitman's chief arguments was that "the traditional poet did not have to spell everything out to his mythologically acquainted audience, thus accounting for important omissions in the story of the Iliad. Dr. Whitman showed that through symmetry, foreshadowing, and blending of stories, "Homer's total scheme emerges."

Concluding to hearty applause from the filled Monroe Faculty Lounge, Whitman said that "the Iliad is at once uniquely and traditionally Homer's creation."

announcements

seder

This coming Wednesday, March 26, Hillel will be holding a Passover Seder. We invite anyone who is interested to come and join us in celebrating this religious holiday. It will be held in the Chateau dining room from 5:00 to 9:00. There will be an admission charge of $1.50 for those who have not paid Hillel dues. This is to cover the cost of bringing special food in from Boston.

Since the Chateau holds a limited amount of people, only those who pay in advance will be guaranteed a place.

Please give your money before Monday, March 24 to:

Felix Shamash, 223 Hadley South
Linda Rothnagel, 208 Stewart
David Rooks, 116 Batt Center

Extra tickets will be sold at the door.

thursday series

"Bach's Musical Theology" will be the subject of a lecture with musical examples to be given by Dr. Jeffrey Krutzman, musicologist and assistant professor of music at Middlebury College, on the Thrusday Series, this Thursday, March 20, in the Johnson Center Gallery at 4:15 pm.

Dr. Kurtzman will discuss symbolism and metaphorical meaning in Bach's music, as Bach used them to interpret the theological significance of his religious texts.

Dr. Kurtzman has taught in the music department at Middlebury since 1969. He has a bachelor of music degree from the University of Colorado, and received his masters and doctorate from the University of Illinois. He has both lectured and performed frequently on the Thursday Series during the past five years.

represent middlebury

Students interested in representing Middlebury at their local high schools during April vacation should contact the Admissions Office as soon as possible. We will make arrangements for the visit and provide materials.

gammer gurton opens tonight

The truest word is the greatest falsehood,
Yet all is true and all in play.
All is painted, all is cardboard,
Set it up and fly it away...

When Sue Katz '75 and Sherry Skelton '78 tried out for Jon Lonoff's '75 rendition of the sixteenth century comedy "Gammer Gurton's Needle," little did they know the experience would be so demanding as to win them two Physical Education credits. The play, a "right pithy pleasaunt merrie comedie," first performed in 1563, will be produced in the Hepburn Zoo Theatre on March 20-23 at 8 p.m.

The mysterious "Mr. S." to whom the play is attributed would probably turn delightedly in his grave were he to see the changes that have been wrought on his script. Lonoff, the director, has taken this classical comedy and found modern conventions and metaphors within it at which Al Goldstein himself might blink. The story of the uproar over the disappearance of the old woman Gammer's needle is seasoned with Tim Rowe's '76 original music, and Suzi Wildasin's '76 vigorously staged fight scenes, in addition to pie fights, Madison Square Garden wrestling, burlesques and slapstick comedy.

Diccon, played by Lloyd Davis '75, is the clever beggar who acts as our narrator. In his story we meet such characters as the viralent young stag named (appropriately enough) Coq, who is played by David Lally '78, and Tib, the ingenue portrayed by Joanne Green '77, who "Lives only for her Coq." Sue Katz plays Gammer Gurton, the rather ill-tempered old lady whose needle is the cause of the uproar and Craig Simmons '76 plays Hodge, her servant. Also in the cast are Sherry Skelton, Suzi Wildasin, David Kester '75, Ken Tipper '76, and Andy Thomas.

Certainly not the least exciting aspect of this performance is its environmental set, designed by Rick Osann '77. The playing space is a game board set around, between and throughout the audience. Pies are hurled over the heads of the spectators (if they are lucky), and song, voices and absurd props continuously shower down upon them. The production, for that is certainly the word for it, is stage-managed by Johnna Murray '77 and costumes are by Pat Syrotiak.

Tickets for the production are on sale in the Wright Memorial Theatre box office. Seats onstage are 50 cents and on the bleachers, 75 cents. It is strongly suggested that the audience wear casual clothes in case flying objects importunely miss their marks.

special chapel services

Special Services for Palm Sunday and Easter, March 23 and 30 respectively, have been announced by Chaplain Charles P. Scott.

Professor Paul Lehmann of Union Theological Seminary will be the preacher on Palm Sunday, and his sermon is entitled "When Truth Confronts Power." Chaplain Scott will preach on Easter.

Special music is also being prepared by Dr. Emory Fanning and the Choir. Organ works will include the "Crucifixion" and "Resurrection" from the great **Passion-symphony** by Marcel Dupre, and the Toccata in F from the 5th Symphony of C.M. Widor.

The College Choir will perform works by Palestrina, Bach, Kuhnau, Georg Schumann, and Randall Thompson.

co-op schedule

Here is a selected calendar of upcoming activities for the College Subgroup of the MNFC:

March Order

Saturday, 29 March, 1975, 6 p.m. -- **Container Deadline** --

Those people who ordered food from the subgroup in March must have their containers to 104 Voter West by 6 p.m.

Sunday, 30 March, 5 p.m. -- **March Order Distribution** --

104 Voter West

April Order

- Final subgroup for the 1974-75 academic year.

Sunday, 30 March -- **Order Forms Available** --

Order forms will be available at the Proctor Information Desk or free from the coordinator.

Tuesday, 1 April, 6:45 p.m. - SDU-C Grotto - **Meeting**

There will be a meeting to plan the future of the College Subgroup. All subgroup members are urged to attend. All others are welcomed.

Wednesday, 14 April, 12 noon - **April Order Deadline** -

This month, there will be a slightly different ordering procedure. All orders for the month of April must be entered at 104 Voter West by 12 Noon. Details are available from your coordinator.

Saturday, 3 May - **Container Deadline** (Date Tentative)

Sunday, 4 May - April Order Distribution (Date Tentative)

geology films

Two movies, "Fire Under the Sea" and "An Active Volcano in Evolution" will be shown Thursday night, March 20th in Room 117 of the Science Center. There will be two complete showings starting at 7:45 pm and 9:00 pm. Admission is free and the public is invited. Films are sponsored by the Geology Department.

win a free beer!

The new Middlebury College computer center still needs a name, and a free beer is still being offered for the best suggestion. Nominations received so far include:

MACC Middlebury Academic Computing Center
MUCC Middlebury Undergraduate Computer Center
MIDCAF Middlebury Computation and Analysis Facility
and several unprintable acronyms.

Send all entries to David Rosenberg, Department of Political Science.

audubon meeting

The March meeting of the Otter Creek Audubon Society will feature Peter Hubbard, member of the State Committee of Ducks Unlimited, who will show two films. The first film depicts the marsh land development projects and other means which DU is now employing to provide for proper nesting and breeding areast for large flocks of ducks.

After reviewing the history of the organization, Mr. Hubbard will show the film, "Wood Ducks World," an award-winning documentary depicting the life of the wood duck from hatching through its development. The meeting will be held at 8 pm on Thursday, March 20, in the Swift Room of the Ilsley Library in Middlebury. The public is cordially invited.

summer archaeology

Information on archaeological excavation scheduled for this summer both in North America and overseas can be found on the bulletin board across the hallway from Room 205, Munroe Hall. For further information, see Mr. Andrews, in 204 Munroe.

camp y.o.u.

Camp Y.O.U. is a summer program for inner city teenagers from New Haven and New York City run by Middlebury students. For applications and further information see Arnold McKinney in the Deans' Office or Jill Sutherland, the Stewart house director. Applicatin deadline is April 3.

classifieds

Lost—A 6' alternating green-and-black scarf, last seen at Blackout Dance in Johnson Lobby. Would really love to have it back. So would my neck. Reward. Randy Parker, Hadley 105, Box C3832.

Happy Birthday Guyfart! Love, Blue Bunny and Dimedaughter,

Wanted: Someone to water my plants over spring vacation. Good pay. Peter Wortmann, Box C2607, Gifford 116.

Lost: 1 black leather ski glove in vicinity of campus. If found, return to Box C2508.

Reward for the return of Rossignol ST 650's taken from ASP March 12. My name is on them. Sue Hill. Box C2903.

Found: a watch. Describe it, it's yours. Scott Markus. Box C3806, phone 8-2012.

For Sale: Maxell Low Noise C-60 Cassette Tapes. $1.75 each, less for five or more. Peter Wortmann, Box C2607, Gifford 116.

Are you concerned about the future of Middlebury College? At present we are faced with overcrowding in many classes, tight finances, and a lack of a sense of direction. There are too many problems without evident solutions. Discussion must begin immediately. If you would like to discuss the College's present problems and probable future crisis; or, if you would like to help organize an all-college meeting on these issues, please contact Michael March at 388-2672, or drop a note to Box C3028.

lehmann on christian ethics

Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Emeritus Professor of Theology, Union Theological Seminary, will deliver a public lecture entitled "Christian Ethics and the Making of Decisions" in Munroe Lounge on Monday, March 24, at 4 pm. The event is sponsored by the Deaprtment of Religion.

A well-known theologian and writer, Professor Lehmann has served on the faculties of Wellesley College, Princeton Seminary, and Harvard Divinity School.

As a scholar, his main interest has been the relationship of Christian thought to social and political problems, particularly the problems of human freedom and political power. His books, **Ethics in Christian Context** and **The Transfiguration of Politics** deal with these matters at length.

He is also an articulate interpreter of the late Reinhold Niebuhr, former teacher and colleague, and of the influential German theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer who was martyred by the Nazis in 1945. Bonhoeffer and Lehmann were close friends.

Dr. Lehmann will also preach in Chapel on Palm Sunday morning, March 23. "When Truth Confronts Power" is the title of his sermon.

green mountain diversions

By DAVID PERLMAN

There is an alternative to a Middlebury weekend. Only two and one half hours north a piece of France has been transplanted. Montreal lies waiting, and it is not waiting for just the rich and the adventurous. There is enough vitality in Montreal to satiate those of us with thin pocket books and a predominant lazy streak. Amusement seems to present itself in Montreal without being bought or sought.

It lingers in subway cars and shopping malls and at street corners waiting to surprise you like a benevolent mugger. With no greater motivation than the thought of yet another MCAB bash, my roommate and I hop in the car on Friday, and take a turn left up Route Seven.

The autoroute into Montral leads directly into the downtown area. We drive past Place Bonaventure and Place Ville Marie until we come to Boul. de Maisonneuve where we swing right and head for the French quarter. We park around Rue Berri near Eaton's department store to begin our search for cheap beds. Our language problems have always made this process amusing, but being in a rush to get on to other amusements, we visit a motherly friend who will find us a bargain room by telephone. She works in the bus terminal, Le Voyageur, for a government tourist service. She sends us to a motel run by a curious Polish couple, the Blue Sky Motel, where for $3.50 apiece we each have a double bed.

From here we hurry to the most convenient Berri de Montigny subway station to catch the 4.00 to 6:00 happy hour at McGill's on campus bar. The subway passages are exceptionally clean and stylish, with a futuristic aura. There is no confusion to picking our destination, the McGill station, on the neatly designed maps. As we wait on the platform the train opposite whooshes to a stop. There isn't the clang and clatter of steel on steel as in the New York underground since this train is cushioned with rubber wheels.

After riding a few stops we leave the subway, turning our backs on the bustle of downtown and we start walking uphill toward Mont Royal. An art student with her huge portfolio directs us to the student union with typical Montreal friendliness.

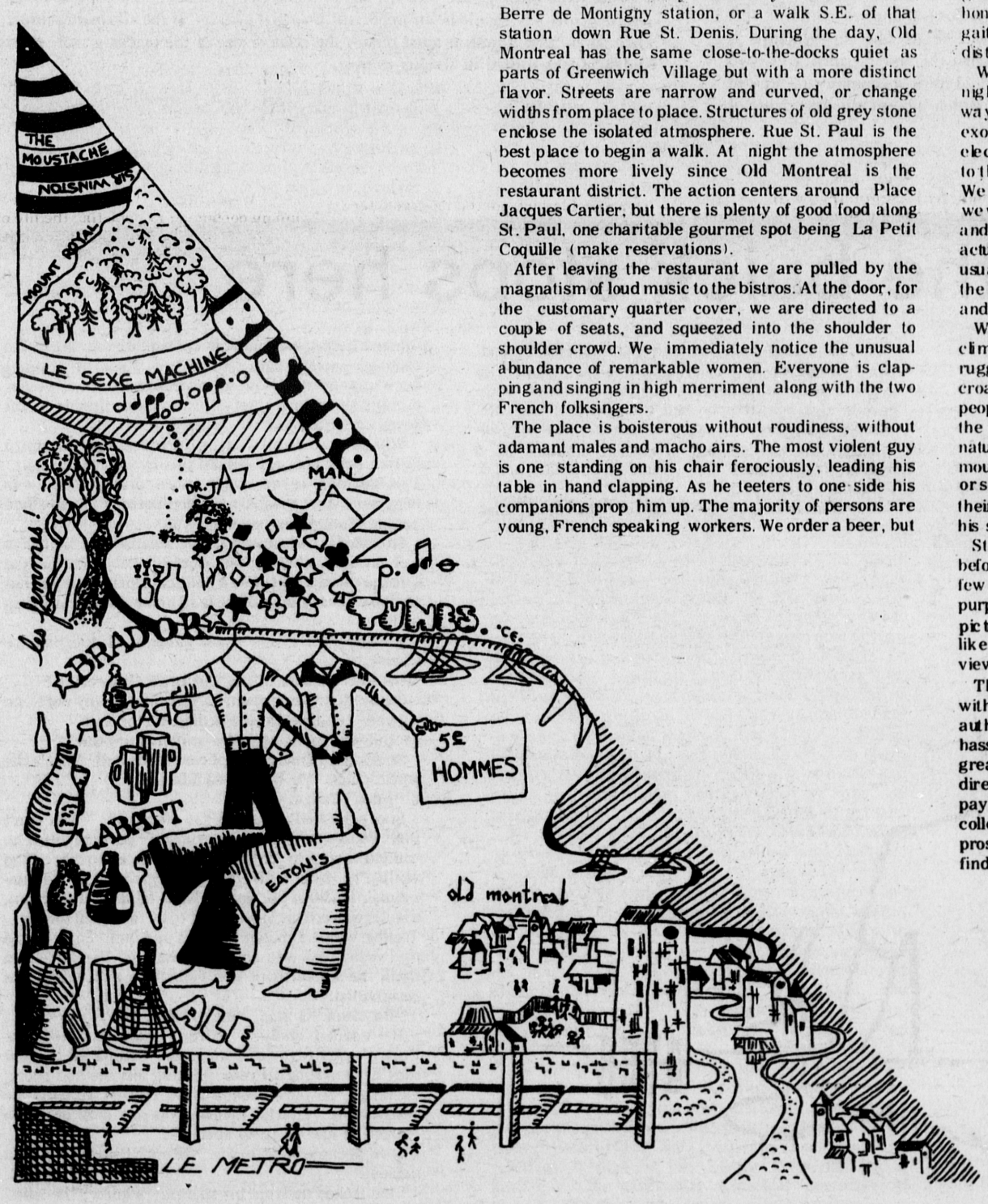
"Gertrude's" is an overblown Crest Room that doesn't serve food, only drinks. They check for Mc Gill I.D.'s at the door, so we have to excercise a little shrewd care to sneak by as McGill students, but the prices - 40 cents bottles of Labatt and Molsun - certainly deserve that slight effort. First we are shocked, wondering whether this is really a college. Not one McGill student is dressed as if he is testing equipment for L.L. Bean. Casualness is manifested without backwoods garb and slovenly slouch. We notice a refreshing awareness of appearances and gesture which makes our visit more charming. Students are dancing this Friday afternoon, probably celebrating nothing more than another week of classes endured. We celebrate too, until the prices go up to 55 cents.

Before leaving for Old Montreal we make use of McGill's battery of vending machines upstairs. One canned food machine is adjacent to a micro-wave oven - a convenience that could feed us through a financial crisis.

Old Montreal is easily reached by a transfer at the Berre de Montigny station, or a walk S.E. of that station down Rue St. Denis. During the day, Old Montreal has the same close-to-the-docks quiet as parts of Greenwich Village but with a more distinct flavor. Streets are narrow and curved, or change widths from place to place. Structures of old grey stone enclose the isolated atmosphere. Rue St. Paul is the best place to begin a walk. At night the atmosphere becomes more lively since Old Montreal is the restaurant district. The action centers around Place Jacques Cartier, but there is plenty of good food along St. Paul, one charitable gourmet spot being La Petit Coquille (make reservations).

After leaving the restaurant we are pulled by the magnatism of loud music to the bistros. At the door, for the customary quarter cover, we are directed to a couple of seats, and squeezed into the shoulder to shoulder crowd. We immediately notice the unusual abundance of remarkable women. Everyone is clapping and singing in high merriment along with the two French folksingers.

The place is boisterous without roudiness, without adamant males and macho airs. The most violent guy is one standing on his chair ferociously, leading his table in hand clapping. As he teeters to one side his companions prop him up. The majority of persons are young, French speaking workers. We order a beer, but it isn't until later beers that we penetrate cultural barriers, singng French and swaying arm 'n arm with the beautiful "jeune filles." "Paris of the twenties, huh Hemingway?" I call to my roommate. "Almost," he says.



Then on Saturday

Saturday is the best time to roam the downtown and later climb Mont Royal. The downtown is easily reached from either the Peel or McGill stations. And it is easily identified by the large cruciform buildng, Ville Marie, which regularly exposes itself from between buildings as we pass down the street or round a corner. The Ville Marie structure rises out of a handsomely designed plaza which is itself elevated from the street level chaos.

At the northern corner of the plaza the government tourist service provides maps and sells hockey and concert tickets. Below the plaza is a shopping promenade, a part of Montreal's extensive and unique underground network of commerce and transportation. The trim, well-lit passageways, crowded with Saturday browsers, provide us with an interesting refuge from chilly weather.

But the indoors grows confining, so we exit to the main shopping street, nearby St. Catherine. We peruse the shoppers more than the shops and notice the uncommon number of fine overcoats. Women wear precisely tailored tweeds and some men are cuddled in furs. The harsh climate, we speculate, fosters special pride in whatever affords warmth, whether it is well maintained malls or stylish overcoats. But generalizations about weather, we decide, can't honestly explain Montreal's cleanliness, style, and gaity. It is the cultural blend which finally distinguishes the city.

We turn right on Crescent St. and enter Montreal's nightclub district. The night spots here vary in every way but cost. None are cheap. They vary from the exotic, "Le Sexe Machine" which displays, on its wide electric door, a cold relief of crudely shaped breasts, to the staid anglo-phone "Sir Winston Churchill Pub." We remember wandering from place to place the night we visited here a year ago. The entire street was lively and talkative but not as mirthful as the bistros. It is actually the early evening we remember best (the usual case on such nights) when we were standing in the twenty below weather, sucking down slushy beer and gawking at people of fashion.

We continue walking up Crescent St. and start climbing Mt. Royal. Once an Indian stronghold, the rugged hunk of geography today repells the encroachments of a developing city. We follow the line of people up the stairway which scales the mountain. All the Montrealers in the park seem grateful for their natural refuge. Cross- country skiers wind up the mountain along the pathway. A few couples, either lazy or sentimental, are pulled up by horse drawn sleighs as their driver turns back yelling at the kids dragging on his sleigh.

Strollers walk from one end of the park to the other before descending. Joggers run up then run down. A few ski enthusiasts stumble up little knolls for the purpose of sliding down. And the naturalists take pictures of each other feeding the squirrels. Ascetics like us, high on the mountain, simply enjoy the broad view of Montreal.

The Montreal weekend almost becomes extended without our choosing. It is not because the border authorities cause excessive trouble. (Although the hassle to get back into your own country, ironically, is greater than the hospitable reception going the other direction.) But our ascetic's budget brings on problems paying the tolls on the road out of Montreal. The toll collectors are merciless. With pockets empty, and the prospect of Monday classes, our only colsolation is finding 50 cents under the seat of the car.

editorial

lame duck indecision

Middlebury's problem of classroom overcrowding is not a new one. We have had this problem for several years, as the size of the student body has steadily increased while the number of faculty has remained virtually frozen. Only recently, however, as the economic slump has driven home the realization of the limitations of the College's affluence, have we begun to worry about our ability to finance such an increase.

There is no need to dwell any further on the consequences of the faculty freeze; most of us are well aware of them. But many of us don't seem to realize that the only way to eliminate classroom overcrowding is to increase the faculty. Some people have suggested reducing the size of the student body, but this would not be feasible. The new dorms are an expensive means of accommodating the current size, and Old Chapel has no intentions of reducing it.

Faculty workloads might be reduced by eliminating the requirement that members publish before receiving tenure. This, however, would not work either. Published professors enhance the College's reputation; besides, eliminating the publication requirement would probably not have too great an effect on class value.

We might alleviate part of the problem by reducing the size of departments that do not suffer from overcrowded classes, thus releasing funds for the more needy departments. But robbing Peter to pay Paul won't reduce average class size unless some departments are eliminated.

There is no way we can avoid the expenditure necessary for solving the problem of overcrowding in the classroom. Yet, even those who are aware of this fact, and who believe that faculty size is Middlebury's biggest policy problem, are reluctant to express these views publicly. The reason for this is a "lame duck" feeling that has come over those in positions of responsibility. These people are wary of sticking their necks out before next year. They are waiting to see what changes the new President will decide to make when he arrives.

In a community that (ostensibly) welcomes free discussion and self-criticism, this attitude of sitting back and waiting for someone else to take the initiative is irresponsible. The College should not wait to see what the new President feels; we should let him know what *we* feel. The faculty should bring its complaints out into the open. The Teaching Resources Committee, which advises the President on department size, should draw up and advocate plans to add to several overworked departments.

A growing number of students is becoming increasingly vocal in support of an increase in faculty size. This is a welcome sight. It shows the increasing awareness among students here that a good education is not to be taken for granted. The growing debate will hopefully cause students to avoid useless squabbling over trivial issues, while turning them toward the major problems that threaten serious harm to Middlebury's future.

It would be too simplistic (and downright ridiculous) to suggest that the money needed for an increase in faculty size could be obtained at the sole expense of another area of the College. Planning the budget is a complicated business that should be left in the hands of the highly capable financial managers in Old Chapel. We *can* recommend, however, that the faculty be given a higher priority within the budget. Perhaps we could reduce scholarship money while offering on-campus jobs only to students on financial aid. We could reduce funds spent on buildings and grounds maintenance. Faculty members and administrators might have to agree on a freeze on salary, while tuition might be raised still further. The College might sell some of the large tracts of land it still owns in this part of the state. We might want to reconsider the importance of intercollegiate athletics here. Another idea would be to add a plea for more endowed chairs to the current fund-raising priorities.

Many of these suggestions are probably distasteful to some people. Some of the ideas might even be unworkable. At any rate, the College must show its seriousness in maintaining its standards of excellence.

Most administrators here say that Middlebury is, despite the recession, in pretty good financial shape. We're hurting, but we're holding our own. Given this information, one would think that cost-cutting that hinders our most important resource from keeping pace with the rest of the College would be a bit too drastic. A decent faculty size should be an important financial priority. If the administration is so desperate that it finds it must reduce the relative size of the teaching staff, then Middlebury is indeed in serious trouble.

jh

middleman

gay: the buick stops here

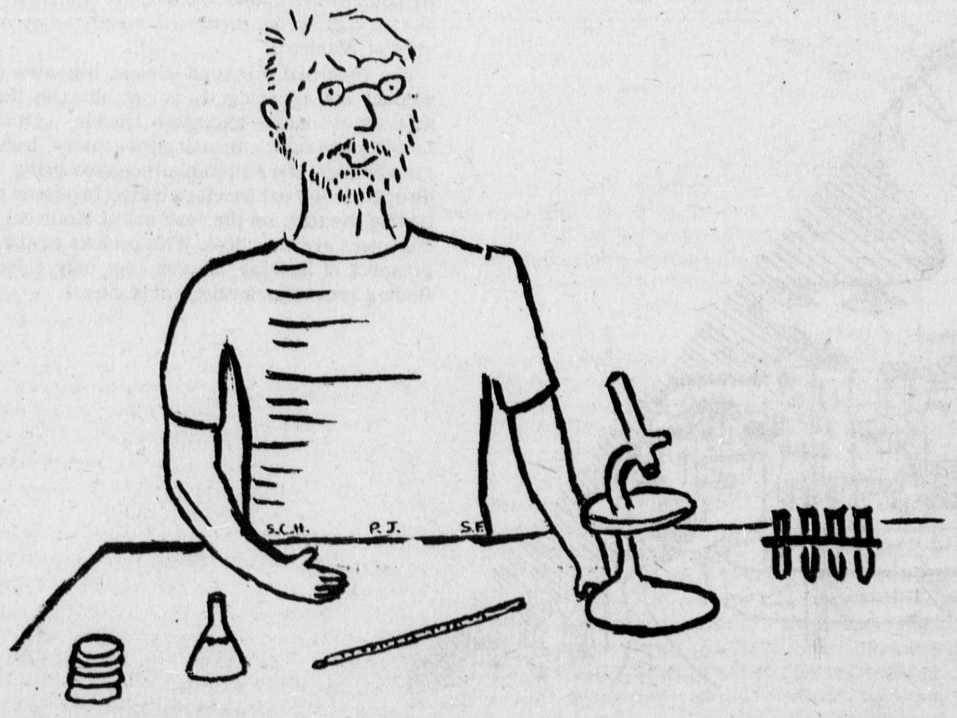
By JAY HEINRICHS

It's been almost two weeks now since Brad Gay offered his resignation to the Student Forum, and in this column I thought I might look back on the incident.

Brad's resignation has sparked the College into something less than an uproar, so I realize I might be running the risk of losing readers early on in this column. But stick around: you might be interested in finding out the real reason behind Brad's resignation.

My suspicions were aroused the moment I read Brad's letter before it was read before the Forum. The letter states, in ponderous language written with careful sincerity, that he had been misled, that Old Chapel had "thrown away" its "trust," that the administration had refused to consult students on a number of decisions. That sounded familiar, and I immediately sympathized.

But what, as he puts it, "triggered" the letter? Not administrative ineptitude in controlling the size of the College, not the lack of student input in building decisions, not the issue of overcrowded classes, put parking lots. **Parking lots.** Next to them, timed faucets seem important.



What's more, Brad went on to request that the entire Forum back him up. He did this by offering to quit. This seemed to be a bit more drama than was necessary for chastizing incompetence over some paving. Something smelled fishy.

I decided it was time to see my friend Stan. I always call on Stan when I want some inside dope on the College. Stan may not be a political science major, but he knows everything there is to know about what goes on here.

I found him in his usual hangout at the Science Center.

"Stan," I asked, "Why did Brad Gay resign?"

Stan didn't look up from his test tube. "Why not?" he replied. "Charles DeGaulle did it all the time."

"But isn't parking lots a rather dull issue?"

Stan looked annoyed. "Of course it's dull. That's the whole point. He **wanted** a dull issue."

"I don't follow you."

Stan squashed a fruit fly for emphasis. "You don't think Brad would have blown up over parking lots if he wanted to stay on, do you? **Brad wanted** to quit. Who wouldn't? What with Old Chapel giving him the runaround, students not caring what happens in Forum, and his own course loads, it got to be too much for him. Trouble was, he couldn't just up and quit. So he found an excuse that was so stupid that the Forum would think the whole thing was ridiculous and accept his resignation."

"But Stan," I said, "they **rejected** it."

He nodded sadly. "Brad underestimated the Forum's ability to get worked up. Compared to what they'd been doing all year, parking lots seemed pretty exciting. So they backed Brad up and refused his resignation. Charlie Lennon was the only one who caught on and voted to accept it."

It all became clear to me. "Stan," I said, "you're a genius."

Stan looked up from his spores. "I know," he said. Now leave me alone."

commentary

our present discontents

By MURRAY DRY
Department of Political Science

Recent issues of the **Campus** reveal a community teeming with controversy and thereby confirm the importance of a free press for a free people. At the same time they reveal the problem of freedom as the ultimate object of human endeavor. It is one thing to be free to read (or not to read) about controversies over curriculum, size, activities, and the administration; it is another thing to be free to understand what is wrong and what is to be done.

The diverse and occasionally strident voices in the **Campus** have not yet succeeded in identifying the true cause of our present discontents. One example should suffice. It comes from the lone dissenter to the Student Forum's vote supporting its chairman's criticism of the administration for breaking a commitment **to him**. "It's unfortunate that Brad decided to stake his integrity upon the issue of parking lots." (Campus, March 13, 1975, p. 1)

If this were an isolated example it would show nothing more than a student who lost his sense of proportion and that all but one of his fellow Forum members were willing to support his irresponsible act of immoderation. The episode tells us more, however, because it is characteristic of students who immerse themselves in college politics. They take themselves so seriously they lose all the attractive qualities which make them the objects of a teacher's most serious attention. By exchanging love of knowledge for a love of power and influence, they forfeit their right to be treated as partners in the pursuit of knowledge.

These remarks are based on the assumption that needs to be stated, explained, and defended: that our community's purpose is the acquisition of a liberal education, which means the cultivation of the mind. According to the Greeks, this cultivation takes the form of liberating us from vulgarity and supplying us with experience in things beautiful. So understood, liberal education points from the many particulars to the one genius, or intelligible being, and from the many intelligible beings to the order of beings called the cosmos. This quest for universal knowledge of the whole—of God, the World, and man—is what the Greeks meant by philosophy. Since this quest, which human beings are both driven toward and apparently unable to complete, is difficult, we need special assistance. As my teacher, Leo Strauss, has said: "Liberal education will then consist in studying with proper care the great books which the greatest minds left behind—a study in which the most experienced pupils assist the less experienced pupils, including the beginners."

For example, Plato's **Republic**, as common a staple of our community as apple pie, I am told, reveals the problem of justice by presenting the radical argument for injustice, based on the nature of some good things. We see that virtues, or excellences, of citizenship are not identical to those of human beings simply.

From the point of view of the city, a timarchy such as Sparta manifests more virtue than an indulgent democracy. On the other hand, a democracy, such as Athens, may support a progress in science and the arts which more fully reveals human virtues. At this point the student who visited Israel recently -- and thereby experienced a people at war -- may even be able to see what Plato's account of Sparta and the problem of the well-ordered regime tells us about Israel. Total dedication to the common good may not permit leisure for the arts and sciences, and a well-ordered regime is not necessarily strong enough to defend itself against a far more numerous enemy.

I have taken Plato's **Republic** as an example to show that the great books speak to us today because they transcend any particular time and place to communicate something that is recognizable to us in our capacities as human beings. Perhaps Plato was wrong, but we can, with the help of Hobbes or Hegel, participate in the transhistorical dialogue. They are all using reason in speech, to convey their thoughts about the nature of man, the world and God.

I used the example of Israel because the student I referred to above juxtaposed Plato with Israel to contrast two worlds and to suggest that our community should be concerned with both. Hence the article raised the question of the place of politics in a liberal arts curriculum.

I suggested that one could learn a great deal about the problems that Israel faces from Plato. She could respond, however, that what Israel needs is not philosophic understanding but bodies, or at least continued political and economic support. Instead of making that point in her article, she broadened her concern to "another world outside, full of war, hunger,

crime, inflation, and what have you." (**Campus**, February 27, p. 9) I suspect that this writer has some inkling that she expanded the scope of her political concerns in order to appeal to a wider audience, and that in so doing she weakened her argument. It is one thing to know who you are, when you and your people are threatened, and to attempt to defend yourself.

Perhaps there is not time for the luxury of philosophy. If this is true, and from time to time it undoubtably is, then each individual must make a difficult choice, based on as clear a knowledge of the circumstances, dangers, possible benefits and harms, as he or she can. But that is no argument for turning a liberal arts college into a political action center. The reason is obvious from the very object under examination. Allegiances to a people or a cause are usually based on a love of one's own, not a love of the good. Even if something is good, we may not want to risk our lives for it unless it is also our own.

The attempt to immerse students in political concerns as part of their liberal education must do one of two things: it will turn the community into an armed camp or it will direct students' attention to concerns over which there is little internal disagreement. In any case, the voice of reasoned inquiry will have a difficult time getting a hearing. The arts of coercion and persuasion will triumph over the arts of inquiry and reasoned argument. Students will not view each other, faculty and the administration as fellow citizens in a community of learning, but as different interest groups to be won over in one way or another.

I conclude that activism has to be rejected for its opposition to the very project of becoming free human beings. It is an instructive irony that the virtues which permit a people to maintain its freedom against physical assault are not always in harmony with the virtues which must be developed for a people to act in a distinctively human manner. Opponents of ROTC on campus have declaimed on this conflict. Why, however, have they not taken a similar position on other forms of political activity? Can it be that they are only concerned about the body and not the soul? For both military training and political activism share characteristics hostile to the gentle arts of music and philosophy, just as they share a common language, such as war on poverty, and mobilization of opinion.

We are left with two choices: liberal education directed by philosophy or liberal education as we have it: a collection of courses, departments, and programs falling, roughly, into the divisions of science and humanities. The choice seems obvious to many, in light of philosophy's inability to demonstrate with mathematical certainty the nature of all things. Why not leave it at the peaceful accommodation of creativity, verbal knowledge, as it is called, and scientific knowledge? The answer is that this accommodation is an intellectual slumber which stultifies the mind.

It is not that teachers must cease being scholars; it is only that they must also continue to take the fundamental "what is?" questions seriously. It may well be, as modern science claims, that there are no intrinsic natures but only variable conditions and relations. It may be that human understanding is limited by the essentially historical character of thought. But these are fundamental questions that must be fully and fairly grappled with, and the only way to do that is to return to the scenes of the great battles, to recreate the dialog between the great minds by attempting to understand them as they understood themselves.

To the modern scientist who wants one good reason for surrendering some of his valuable time in research at the frontiers of his discipline, I offer the argument of a scientist. In apparent agreement with the moderns that the whole has given way to the sum of the parts, that there are no ultimates or noble objects whose existence would justify contemplation, Hans Jonas concludes by reminding us that science, this human capacity for and commitment to the quest for truth "is itself an extrascientific fact. As much therefore, as science is of the cave by its objects and its uses, by its originating cause 'in the soul' it is not. There is still 'pure theory' as dedication to the discovery of the truth and as devotion to Being, the content of truth: of that dedication science is the modern form." ("The Practical Uses of Theory," in **The Phenomenon of Life**, p. 210)

To truly understand science in its modern form we would have to understand science in its ancient form, when philosophy and science were one, as well as modern science at its founding, when it broke off from philosophy.

Nor can humanities succeed by rejecting science, not when it agrees with the latter's consignment of reason to mathematical objects. What then passes for verbal knowledge is linguistic analysis, rooted in the mere preferance of common usage. And autonomous creativity, hostile to reason's attempt to hold it accountable—to a fixed standard in nature, for example—undermines the very possibility of human community. Nietzsche may be right in his critique of Socrates—that rational and erotic man **par excellence**—but until we are certain we are justified in continuing the serious inquiry by studying him rather than by acting on his teaching. This may appear to give the edge to reason, and hence to Socrates, but what alternative do human beings have? Even Nietzsche would agree that the life of reason must be dismissed reasonably. Besides, who ever heard of **a community** of supermen?

I conclude that the true cause of our present discontents is the failure of our curriculum to be guided by that understanding of liberal education which looks to philosophy. This position is the only one which can satisfy man's natural desire to know about the nature of all things. The rejection of the quest narrows our range of inquiry, and impoverishes our souls. One clear sign of this impoverishment is student attempts to replace education with politics; another is when faculty do the same, by giving more time to administration than to teaching. I do not propose that we start from scratch and seek to become the Vermont branch of St. John's College or the eastern division of the University of Chicago. Neither proposal would be practical and each overlooks some of our distinctive virtues. I do think that our consideration of departmental requirements, faculty staffing, and course offerings in the first two years should be informed by the following pssage from Thomas Aquinas: Minimum quod potest haberi de cognione rerum altissimarum, desiderabilius est quam certissima cognito quae habeture de minimus rebus.
(The least that can be known of the highest things is more desireable than the most certain knowledge of the smallest things.)

Issues of the Campus

To the Editor:

I cannot allow your last issue to pass without expressing my disappointment and concern at the increasing level of invective, animosity and destructiveness that has been appearing in the **Campus** this year. The effort seems to be to put someone/anyone down as unkindly as possible; and the immature shrillness of letters and editorials only begets further anger and hurt.

A college newspaper, it seems to me, is not the vehicle for personal attacks, ego-trips, or unkind cuts at people within our own community with whom we find ourselves in disagreement.

There has been considerable talk about "community" in your publication, but community must be a two-way street. Does it not involve a willingness to work together, to make a mature effort to see the best in those around us, and to be sensitive and understanding in our relationships with others—plus some fairly large amounts of patience, respect and civility?

No community can survive the negativism and constant bickering tone that recently has seemed to fill the **Campus**. The attacks on those who administer the College have been beyond belief! It is one thing to disagree with policies and/or actions taken. It is quite another to attack the sincerity and integrity of those with whom we happen to disagree. Make no mistake about it—this is precisely what the **Campus** has been doing of late—and it is totally destructive of that very communication, mutual respect and "community" it so often verbally seeks.

Dick Colman

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To the Editor:

To the editors and staff of **The Campus** and with special appreciation of Richard McKeon's splendid article, may I congratulate you with presenting the most responsibly written and important issue that I have seen. This is journalism at its best no matter what the reach or size of its audience. As I suggested to Rich during his interview with me, perhaps the most important point to keep in mind for the future is that to get things done a lot of energy and sustaining power is required. Your March 13th issue convinces me that you've got it.

Great going; keep it up; hold your balance. To me personally, this marks the most encouraging moment in the last several years of Middlebury's history.

Robert W. Hill Jr.

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To the Editor:

I think that Brad Gay and the Student Forum have gotten so entangled in their "integrity" that they have lost sight of the purpose of their organization. Unless I am mistaken, the Forum is not intended to serve as a stage for Mr. Gay's melodramatic theatrics - Curtain up: Our hero offers his resignation (knowing full well that if will not be accepted) in a poignant statement of his dastardly treatment at the hands of the Arch-Villain, the Administration. The audience is reduced to loyal tears, our hero's ego - ah, integrity - is assuaged, and I am thoroughly nauseated.

My question is this: why is the Student Forum, in the person of Mr. Gay, expending so much time and energy on parking lots? Clearly this issue does not affect even a majority of the students on campus. The major problem at Middlebury now, and probably for many years to come, is the rising student/-faculty ratio. This concerns all students because large classes pose a very real threat to quality education. Paved parking lots rank very low - indeed, they may even be omitted - in a list of priorities headed by the problem of overcrowded classes.

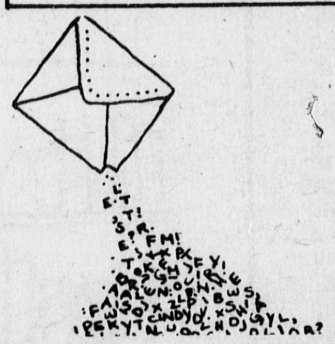
It would seem that the Forum' time would be better spent working to create budget priorities that would allow an increase in faculty in the departments that are overcrowded, rather than tilting windmills and paving parking lots - and engaging in transparent political melodramatics.

Kathy Cooper '77

Due to the overwhelming number of letters to the editor we have received of late, and to our own limited space, we find it necessary to request a maximum length for future letters. From now on, we'd like letters to be limited to 500 words or less.

We feel that this restriction is not overly severe. A little self-editing rarely hurts a good piece of writing.

The editors reserve the right to withhold publication of letters deemed not fit to print.



Community Cooperation

To the Editor:

I would like to express my gratitude, on behalf of the Town of Middlebury, to a group of Middlebury College Students who completed a time-consuming survey of all the housing units in the Town. This project was required as part of an application we are preparing for federal assistance for community Development projects.

I am especially grateful to Tim Counihan who organized the forces to perform the work. The participants were John Marzulli, Mark Hower, Betsy Shreve, Jim Clark, and Jennifer Blake with Frank Pinto and Ed Graff also interested.

Once again it has been shown that the College and the community can successfully cooperate in matters of general public concern.

Virginia I. Jaskot
Administrative Technician

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To the Editor:

After reading Andy Sobel's article a few times over, I have come to the realization that we are merely saying the same things, but from different perspectives.

I am (was?) an observer from the outside "real" world who thinks **more** attention should be paid to it **while** we read and study at Middlebury. Andy suggests that we should concentrate more on the beauties and problems of our inside world while not forgetting the other world. I, too, am an avid supporter of taking advantage of all the opportunities that are offered at Middlebury. Neither world is more real than the other. They are just different realities. I just don't want the rest of the world to be forgotten. We can do both; that is all.

I would **never** suggest something like joining "the communist insurgents in Cambodia to see what guerilla warfare is really like," or "have the field in back of Battell periodically pattern bombed, so as to give all of us unfortunates a taste of war." I think Andy went a little too far. If we become content with our existence at Middlebury or in the outside world, we will surely slow down the process of improvement. I don't think Andy and I are saying different things.

Also, if he re-reads my article, he will discover that he has misquoted me. I also object to phrases like our "plastic kingdom." If I thought that I was existing in a "plastic kingdom" I would take Andy's advice and "pack my bags."

Sheara Friend

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letters

President T

To the Editor:

I supported Brad Gay at last week's student forum meeting not because I approve of paved parking lots but because he struck out against the intimidation he has encountered from the administration.

Now I am even more convinced I was right. I applied for the position of president of Middlebury College in all seriousness. I was called into Rich Miner's office, the President's Assistant, and was asked what my intentions were. With all respect to Rich Miner and the privacy of an interview I must use our conversation as an example, one in so many over the past four years, of attempts at intimidation by the administration.

Granted, I may not be a qualified applicant for this particular office but the initial screening process was uncalled for.

Question #1: Was this application sent in with tongue-in-cheek? No, it was serious.

Question #2: Was this an attempt to prove whether or not all applications were reviewed? No, sir, it was serious.

And statement #3 was the clincher: Your realize, of course, that if you ask for a recommendation for a job from any member of the selection committee the first thing that will come to mind is that you were crazy enough to apply for

In Defense of the Arts in Liberal Arts

To the Editor:

In the article by Karen Sloan "How many courses can art majors take?," she reported that Mr. Dry claimed that "this institution is more 'into' criticism of the arts rather than creation." This statement was more significant than perhaps he realized. There is a definite purpose for effective, constructive criticism and self-evaluation in the arts, and that purpose is to avoid mediocrity. But criticism is not valid unless it is founded in a detailed knowledge and understanding of the subject.

The article went on to report that the Educational Council compared the "repetitiveness of performance . . . to the linearity, breadth and progression of disciplines like history or physics." This extremely irresponsible comparison shows the speakers' total lack of knowledge of the arts.

Performance is creation; it is the antithesis of repetition. It is a continuous growth of sensitivity. It is a continuous attempt at communication, and a continuous search for truth of expression through self-examination and evaluation. It is at times unfruitful, but it is also at times gloriously exhiliarating.

I have no desire to cast reciprocal aspersions upon other courses of study; I can recognize that they each have intrinsic merit. But for these supposedly enlightened humans to discuss the arts from a basis founded in unmitigated fallacy, well, perhaps Mr. Dry's statement was a self-fulfilling prophecy.

And so we shall all become, as dear Mr. Agnew so aptly put it, effete snobs. We shall lose that sense of self which one gains only through creation, we shall lose that fecundity of imagination. And ultimately we shall be criticizing when we are all unfit to judge.

Dean O'Brien's statement "that many art students follow a "very differnt kind of educational path than most liberal arts students" should be considered a blessing, not a problem. A small liberal arts College like Middlebury should openly embrace such individualism and personal motivation; homogeneity is damn boring!

As a parting shot may I add a favorite (if perhaps somewhat over-stated) adage of a friend of mine:

"There are those who do, and then there are those who criticize."

Barbara Swett

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To the Editor:

This is in reference to a statement made by Professor Murray Dry, as worded in last week's **Campus**, that "music, art, and drama did not have a place at the heart of a liberal arts education." Unfortunately I cannot speak for art and drama, but I should like to remind Mr. Dry that music is one of the seven classical liberal arts. (The other six, or course, are Grammar, Rhetoric, Dialectic, Astronomy, Geometry, and Mathematics.)

Grace Zanichkowsky '77

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To the Editor:

Murray Dry's comments to the Educational Council, as reported by Karen Sloan, concerning his feeling that "music , art, and drama did not have a place at the heart of a liberal arts education" are appalling. This statement alone is very disheartening, but it can (?) be dismissed as narrow mindedness.

More distressing is the claim that "this institution is more 'into' criticism of the arts rather than creation." This shows a total lack of understanding of both criticism and creativity. There can be no valid criticism in any discipline without a creative mind to search out insights which are not immediately visible. Similarly, creativity cannot be achieved without a critical understanding of the medium in which one is working.

This is quite evident to any artist or musician. But it should also be clear to professors and students in any field. There does not exist a good, critical teacher who is not imaginative in his approach to his lectures and his material. In addition, no professor wants to receive from an overcrowded History class fifty critical papers which lack ingenuity and fresh attitudes.

As for creativity, one visit to a Performance Seminar would convince anyone of the importance of understanding critically what is in the music and what the composer was trying to put across. All this occurs before performance decisions are made, and there is certainly more to it than "repetition of performance." I cannot think of anything which contains more "linearity, breadth, and progression" than the working of a piece up to performance standards.

Not only does Mr. Dry show his ignorance of the artistic disciplines, but he also separates a closely knit pair: creativity and criticism.

Marcia Brown '75

Correction of last week's article "How many courses can art majors take?": Mr. Dry did **not** say "that music, art and drama did not have a place at the heart of a liberal arts education," he said that the **performance** of music, art, and drama should not constitute the core of a liberal education. Also, the statement that the institution is more "into" criticism of the arts was made by Dean O'Brien, not Mr. Dry.

Karen Sloan

More on Imperialis

To the Editor:

Gosh, I feel awful. I just haven't had time to write a letter in response to Amy Troubh's letter of March 6. I guess I've been too busy doing decadent research papers and reading books about imperialistism (sic). It's so neat to know that imperialism has become the standard foreign policy in only a year and a half. The dumb history department keeps telling me that the American and European depredations in Africa and Asia as early as the 1870's were imperialist in nature. Imagine that.

And darn it, I don't even have time or

iddlebury — Or What I Did Over My Fall and Spring Vacation

To the Editor:

The following letter is my opinion only, and does not necessarily reflect the views of the board, or anyone else involved in MCAB.

After the recent attacks on the "ideal world" and "spoiled preppies" that some apparently consider to comprise Middlebury College in its entirety, I feel placed, as president of MCAB, in a most awkward position. For if Middlebury is a summer camp or country club, I am obligated to view my position as its fun-loving, overly-enthusiastic social director, responsible for providing the kiddies with nature walks instead of lectures, and sing-alongs instead of concerts. Strangely enough, however, I can't help thinking that MCAB plays a much larger role in the lives of students at this college.

Since my involvement with MCAB I've realized that the board has become saddled with the unfortunate position of being one of the least understood organizations on campus, while at the same time possessing perhaps the greatest potential for enhancing the entire spectrum of activities in the college community. That may sound like a large claim (excepting the first half), but allow me to explain the basis for such a statement.

MCAB is unique in that it is funded directly by the College from the Comprehensive fee, is in no way dependent on the Student Activity Fee, while it also operates on a "floating" budget. In other words, the amount of money we spend is determined by our original grant (approximately $29,000), and our income from events, $10,000 of which we must return at the end of the year. This enables us to spend up to $40,000 over the course of two semesters.

I deliberately make this point in view of the dispute over the atmosphere at Middlebury, as forty thousand dollars is quite a large amount of money to spend on what some would consider to be the promotion of Middlebury as a country club.

The articles and letters published last week in response to the original descriptions of Kamp Middlebury did a more than adequate job of presenting an alternative (and in my opinion, a more valid) conception of Middlebury College. College is by its very nature a self-centered experience; when one pays over $20,000 for Middlebury he does so to educate and benefit himself.

Thus I would like to dispel any notions of MCAB as a promoter of activities for an "unreal or ideal world," for our events are produced for the benefit of the individual students and members of the college community, something I perceive to be quite real and immediate. I prefer to consider MCAB as an extension of the "experience of college," as means for expending and unleashing the potential of Middlebury outside the classroom. I say this because MCAB is in fact the only group on campus that has both the structural organization and adequate funding to realize the entire range of this potential. Although many people are reluctant to admit it, this would include the crowded, beer-soaked dance as well as the most recondite lecture.

The proper fulfillment of their potential offered in college will hopefully lead one to a sense of place in what will be foreverafter known as the "outer world," but it is not the function of a liberal arts college to merely provide a sanctuary for complacent souls or to manufacture social activists that mechanically spout revolutionary rhetoric. And it is the task placed before MCAB to strike a balance for the entire student body, in which the individual student may intelligently choose his niche during his experience of Middlebury.

George Small

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To the Editor:

I enjoyed your last issue immensely. With its plethora of earnest articles on the plight of the College, it resembled nothing so much as an attempt to assemble a jigsaw puzzle by committee. Everybody had a piece of the picture and was energetically engaged in describing that piece to everyone else. Now it is time to put the puzzle together.

The aura of "unreality" surrounding so much activity as the College cannot be dispelled by pointing out that collegians are as firmly rooted in the fleshy world as other mortals, or by pointed reminders that reality begins at home, simply because the feeling of unreality does not stem from any mere semantic confusion as to what is real and what is not.

Andrew Sobel's response to Sheara Friend's commentary, for example, is so unfair and beside the point as to be alarming. Philip Gura came closest to hitting the nail—or academician—on the head in his letter, which spoke of the reality of the College experience in terms of its function. Although he errs in assuming that a closer application and rededication to academic ideals will suffice to make the academic experience more satisfying, Mr. Gura is correct in observing that "unreality" by any other name is just disorientation. People don't know what they're here for, and aren't sure if they want to know. A rededication to academic ideals won't work if no one is confident of the functional position of the collegian in the context of the larger society.

Middlebury College has come unstuck in time. It is not really a liberal arts college, if only because nobody can say for certain just what a "liberal arts" college is, especially in the 1970's, when the function of higher education itself often seems chiefly to consist in withholding students from the job market for four years. A somewhat hazy allegiance to an altogether nebulous "liberal arts tradition" is often asserted, but those who make this assertion generally forget that, back when the traditional was contemporary, the liberal arts constituted a form of professional training.

I believe it is Dean Turner who is reputed to have said that this College seeks to produce buyers of art, rather than artists. Apocryphal as the remark may be, it is obviously applicable to Middlebury and pregnant with uncertainty for those of whom it speaks. The College consciously avoids professional training. What then does it seek?

One obvious answer to the above question is survival. This is not to say that survival is an alternative to professional training, but that educational considerations are often frankly disregarded or even ignored in the necessary quest for financial solvency. Those responsible for the continued life of the administration, the administrators, thus become of necessity antagonistic to its purpose. The obvious examples have to do with class sizes, limiting the faculty in face of ballooning student enrollment, and so on. Administrators are forced to mindlessly seek-survival of an institution predicated upon the mind; this self-denial pervades the entire fabric of the institution's existence.

One Dean pooh-poohs faculty violations of statutory examination conditions while zealously enforcing every library fine and parking ticket. Another denies the academic validity of the photographic arts so as not to have to spend money on an instructor and equipment, meanwhile writing articles for the campus newspaper on photographic aesthetics.

The student is thus confronted with his own participation in an institution that daily denies its fundamental premises. It is further significant, as Dean O'Brien once pointed out in his usual indirect way, that the student is a participant in and not a part of the institution. He leaves after four years or so. Unlike the administrator or faculty member, his life is not determined by the College, but merely temporarily conjoined with it. He is thus not party to the antagonism between existence and purpose which engulfs his elders, cannot immerse himself in the problems of institutional survival as do the administrators or devote himself to the curriculum as entirely as his professor. This is basic to the student's situation. He is at one step removed from the life of the College.

This alenation, however, while denying the student the intensity of involvement available to other members of the college community, placed him in a more objective relationship than they to the inward dynamics of the community. He is the product upon which the College places its mark.

As product, the student has a problem not shared by his elders. What is to be the end of the educational process through which he is going? Administrators are unconcerned with any aspects of that process beyond the organization and maintenance of the process itself, while professors, by training, inclination, and choice, regard the process as an end in itself. Only for the student is college a means.

Thus, as product and participant, the student is doubly agonized when the College loses its capacity for justification. He is agonized because the College, through its "liberal arts" and "unprofessional" bias, refuses to grant his experience a purpose which will be fulfilled in the larger society when he leaves. He is agonized because the College, out of financial exigency, is unable to grant his experience the dignity of self-consistency. This double agony expresses itself in feelings that the whole situation is somehow "unreal." "Unreality" acts as an anesthetic, just as do beer, dope, loud music, long parties, and easy sex.

Only when the institution can discover within itself, and in its relation to society, some compelling sense of purpose will the aura of "unreality" surrounding it disappear. Piddling reforms like the Report of the Special Committee on the College are no answer, as the community itself quite rightly recognized, because they are irrelevant to the underlying causes of institutional purposelessness.

Mere financial solvency is just as obviously no palliative; prosperity can only obscure the basic contradictions in the collegiate structure, never alleviate them. Fundamental changes in the system of governance are required in order to harmonize financial and educational objectives; reasoned realignment of educational objectives to harmonize them with the College's social existence is also necessary.

Unfortunately, given the present administration, I see no chance of any of this coming to pass. Middlebury College will live on, foundering from crisis to crisis like an empty scow in a high sea, custodian and producer of nothing.

Love,
Seth Steinzor

•

s to the editor

Tom Plumb

President of Middlebury College; that the recommendation would reflect this? Blackmail? Sorry, put me through the wringer. Then after a compliment concerning my organizational ability I left.

I obviously will not get too far in my attempt at being President of the place but this intimidation was uncalled for. I am glad that Mr. Miner wanted to discuss my application with me and did not reject it out of hand but I cannot believe that he wanted to intimidate me into withdrawing it.

Yes, it is a serious decision and perhaps I am not qualified. However, if I am that much of a threat then this administration needs help. What type of attitude does this administration have toward its student bdy? Contempt, intimation, fear. . .?

Yes, I think I'd make a good president. A Ph.D. nowadays isn't worth much more than a B.A. experience; I was a professional fund-raiser for a number of years. And besides, I know this place better than any Princeton administrator.

It's about time for Middlebury to have a college president who realizes the needs of students (as only a student can) and who will put an end to official intimidation.

Tom Plumb

tism and Capitalism

the money to drown my mundane worries in 25¢ beers. Rats, I'm a real Middlebury failure. I mean if I can't do that, how will I ever realize that I'm wandering aimlessly, unaware of the corporate revolution?

Rhetoric is funny stuff. It's sort of like cotton candy or a zeppelin, it looks terrific, but there's not much to it. Or as Samuel Butler said back before the days of country clubs and monthly allowances,

"For a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools."

It takes someone with a little more belief to really do something, whether they jabber about it or not. Now don't get me wrong, I'm not claiming that I'm such a person. Remember, I'm still wandering aimlessly about, yet to twanged with the fairy's wand and enlightened.

But take someone like Ms. Troubh, who has reached such a high level of consciousness; it's unfortunate that she is "forced to sit back and watch". Of course you realize that this is what Richard Nixon did, and look what happened to him. He was stricken with phlebitis. You may see this college as oppressive and reactionary, but this brings out the cream of human effor in some people. Me? I'm developing a system of mental dynamics called Transcendental Decadence. 40 bucks a semester, guaranteed results. Write:

Capitalist Oppressors
Department TD
Box 3497
Middlebury College

for more information.

Tom Martyn '77

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To the Editor:

I can no longer remain silent after reading the Campus of March 6. In your "Letters" ("Spoiled Preppies" by T. Bouricius and M. Evenson), General Pinochet's government is compared to a "Nazi-like police-state." As a Chilean American I feel outraged by such a comment. It is true that REAP is not particularly well-known for its deep insight of reality. Its members will rave over many issues, but will not offer any practical solution. That's idealism, you say; yes, their idealism, but certainly not mine. In any case, I'm not writing this letter in order to attack REAP. I'm sick and tired of hearing only one side of the issue, so here comes the other, which represents the thought of the majority of Chileans.

The following points account for the legitimate intervention of the Junta: a) a chaotic economic situation; b) a Constitutional stalemate between Congress and Allende, which caused political

continued on p. 15

forum approves measures to aid frats

One hundred and ten students, primarily fraternity membrs, packed the March 16 Student Forum meeting. The Forum passed two motions, one requesting an increased rebate for fraternity members, the other asking that the ceiling on those eating in the dining halls be removed.

The meeting began as Caroline Donnan '75 read the Fraternity Working Group report. The report, backed by statistics, indicated large student support for the fraternities. It was mentioned that President Armstrong's letter re-instating the 1966 Fraternity set-up reflects such a recognition.

Vicki Arnold '75 then presented the first motion concerning the fraternities. Considering fraternities a valuable alternative, the Forum requests "that the credit from Middlebury College to its students who room and/or board at a fraternity shall be equivalent to the charge per student for students living and/or eating in College dormitories and/or College dining halls, respectively."

Pam Marsh '76 moved to postpone the vote until next week when an administrator could be present. Marijane Tuohy '77, amidst applause, felt that the administration had a chance to attend and be heard as they had received an agenda.

Tom Weeks said, "We've been listening to the administration too long." The problem was soon solved as Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott entered, and Ms. Marsh removed her motion.

Steve Maire '77 felt a sum as large as that a rebate change would entail should not be removed from College funds due to the College's financial situation. Dean Wonnacott explained that the students pay only 70% of what it costs them to go to college, and "Getting back what we're charged is meaningless."

Bob Brown '75 called the question and the motion was passed in a roll call vote, 16-4-14.

The second motion read: "The members of Student Forum, in consideration of the existence of fraternities as a valid contribution to the College Community and in recognition of the financial demands inherent in maintaining fraternity facilities, support the following: That the ceiling penalty imposed on fraternity dining facilities be lifted so as to correspond to the capacity of these dining facilities.

Curt Viebranz '75 felt it would be safe to say that student interest in joining fraternities has risen, and felt the administration was supporting selectivity by imposing a ceiling.

Dean Wonnacott, speaking of finances, said the money the College would lose from lifting the ceiling would have to come from somewhere. If it were a vote on the principle of student choice, then it would also be a vote on the principle that all students pay for that choice. "It's not one to one, the College does lose."

The motion was passed, 25-3-7.

Tom Plumb '75 introduced a motion for off-campus students to receive equal rebates, but was assured by Dean Wonnacott that they would. Dean Wonnacott warned, however, that due to the new dorms fewer people would live off campus, as the College must maximize its gain."

admissions here are in 'good shape'

By KAREN SLOAN

The College is in "very good shape," said Admissions Director Fred P. Neuberger at the March 15 meeting of the Community Council. The meeting was devoted entirely to examining the future of Middlebury in view of the drop in applications for admissions this year.

Despite the fact that Neuberger thinks "this year will start a long trend" of declining applications, he does not see serious problems for the college because "we have quite an enviable surplus" right now. Referring to the small, private, well-established New England college with a high academic standard Neuberger declared, "this kind of school is rather healthy."

Neuberger said the "guys who are sweating are those who have little or no surplus in applicants," like many newly established schools, schools with a less well-to-do pool of applicants, and especially the branch systems of state universities. He mentioned Norwich, Castleton, and Johnson State as Vermont colleges having difficulties at present.

Neuberger blamed the generally difficult situation of higher education today on the state of the economy and the slowing growth rate of the pool of prospective college students. He pointed out that since the post-World War II G.I. Bill and the beginning of the idea of college education for everyone, institutions of higher learning have been growing at an extraordinaryly rapid pace.

But with fewer and fewer families able to afford the increasing costs of college, and with the United States nearing a state of Zero Population Growth, Neuberger predicted that from 1980 onwards there will be a decrease in enrollment in 4 year private institutions.

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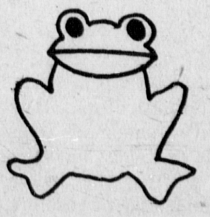

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students seek different qualities in new president

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

Although Middlebury will have a new president next fall, a random poll of Middlebury students indicates that few have considered the type of person they would like to see in the post.

Pressed for an answer, a majority of students said they felt that the main function of a college president was to make money. Surprisingly, few felt that the president had any role as a policy-maker. Those who did, however, voiced strong opinions on what they'd want the future president to do.

Expressing the view of the majority of students interviewed, Josh Hanft '77 said that the most important function of a college president was to "manage the college economically without sacrificing academic integrity." While being a good businessman, "he should also come from the academic world, and be familiar with the needs of a college community."

Agreeing with Josh, Greg Bessey went further to say that the next president should "have gone here or be here now." He had to be a "good salesman and public relations man... familiar with the college before he took the job." He couldn't be too young, because he would have to have "business experience." His nominee for the presidency was Jerry Garcia.

David Fairbrother '77 thought the president had to be a "good public relations man." Agreeing, Tom Meagher '77 said the president had to know how to "save money without cutting faculty."

Although there are a "lot of interesting possibilities" that could be considered in choosing a new president, Steel Stillman '78 said that his ability to make money would "end up being the most important thing."

"His main job is to make money. He has to keep the ship running. He would have to get along with the faculty and trustees, but he would end up being a money guy no matter what happened."

Two students who wished to remain anonymous also considered a president's main function to be raising money for the college. "Armstrong did a good job," said one, "he kept things running." But added the other, he should "also get good professors to come here for a change."

Sue Hume '75, on the other hand, believed Armstrong had "emphasized a good faculty." She felt this emphasis should be continued. She said she hoped that Armstrong's replacement would "cut back in other areas and maintain a good faculty size than cut back the size of the faculty. Classes ought to be a little smaller." Armstrong, she thought, had done a "pretty good job."

Not all students, however, agreed with President Armstrong's policies. Nor did they see the main function of the president as raising funds.

Charlie Jacobi '75, a fraternity member, stated his desire to see a better relationship between the fraternities and the administration.

He could have a "little more contact with the students," said Ward Oliver '77. "There could also be a better student-faculty ratio."

Eve Ensler '75 thought the next president should be a woman, "a radical woman feminist."

Stating that this was "the most conservative liberal arts school" he'd ever seen, Cliff Warren '77 expressed a desire to see a more liberal president. It was all tied up, he said, with "the way the College thinks."

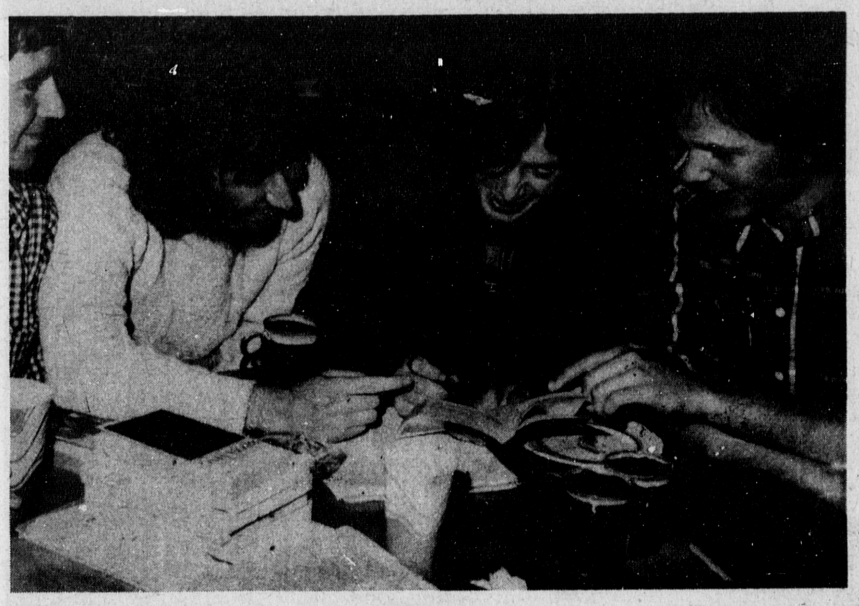
"The Deans don't consult the students. They make up their minds about what's good for you." Looking at the size of the College, Cliff said, "you'd think we'd get individual attention. Instead we get rules." He thought liberal professors and innovations such as Winter Term were beginning to be given too hard a time. A more liberal president, he said, could change these conservative attitudes. Cliff also wanted more stress placed on music and art, because the music facilities here "are abominable."

Valinda Parker '77 agreed that there were a lot of changes that could be made. She would like to see a woman president, but didn't think it would happen. "All Armstrong did was build buildings. We should have someone who would improve academics." Improving academics, said Valinda, would mean removing a lot of "old teachers who have tenure but aren't that good any more. They let the really good ones like McDaniel go after two years."

Greg Kammerer '77 thought there should be "greater integration of the community and the college."

"He should be the leader of what the community is headed for," said Jeb Bennett '77. "Armstrong wasn't interested in preparing us for the real world." Jeb also wanted the new president to "be rowdy."

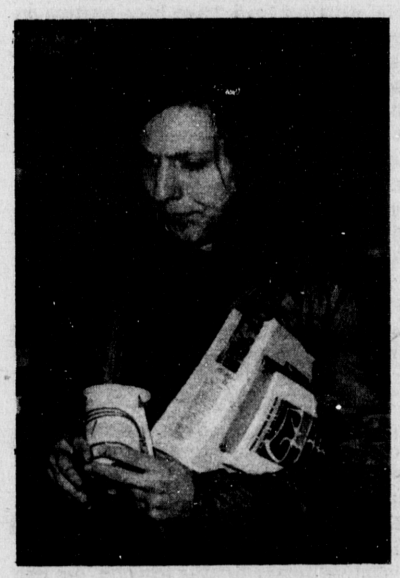
Finally, another student who wished to remain anonymous outlined what he thought was the real problem Middlebury faced in choosing a new president: Armstrong, he said, was a henchman in a careful "plot by the Princeton crowd to form a little Princeton... If they pull in a Princeton man, it will be dangerous." Signs of the changes planned by the plotters can be seen already if one looks for them, he said. There's "more pressure," a desire to "do away with winter term." Middlebury, this student said, has to be "its own entity. but it will lose any identity it now has if the next president is a Princeton person."



"a good salesman and public relations man."

Photos by dave cote

"you'd think we'd get individual attention. Instead we get rules."



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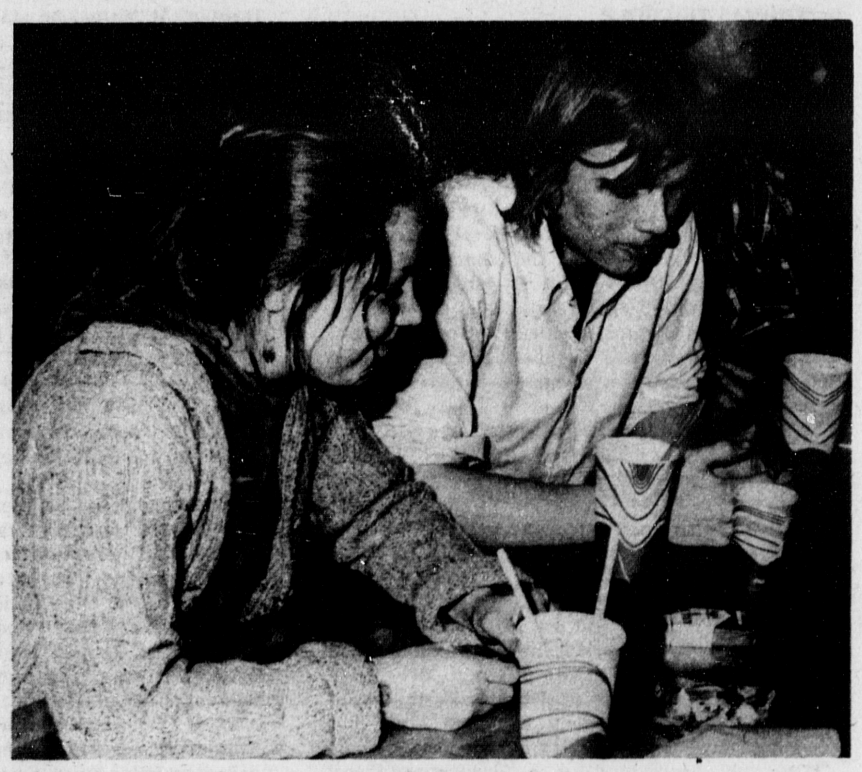


"someone who would improve academics."

"should be the leader of what the community is headed for."

"a little more contact with students....could be a better student-faculty ratio."

rugs show majesty, delight

By LES LINDEMAN

Stop in at the Johnson Art Gallery before the end of this month. There are about 50 Oriental rugs hanging up all over the place and they are - as far as rugs go- quite fascinating. They are from the collection of Arthur T. Gregorian, one of the country's leading collectors and importers of Oriental rugs.

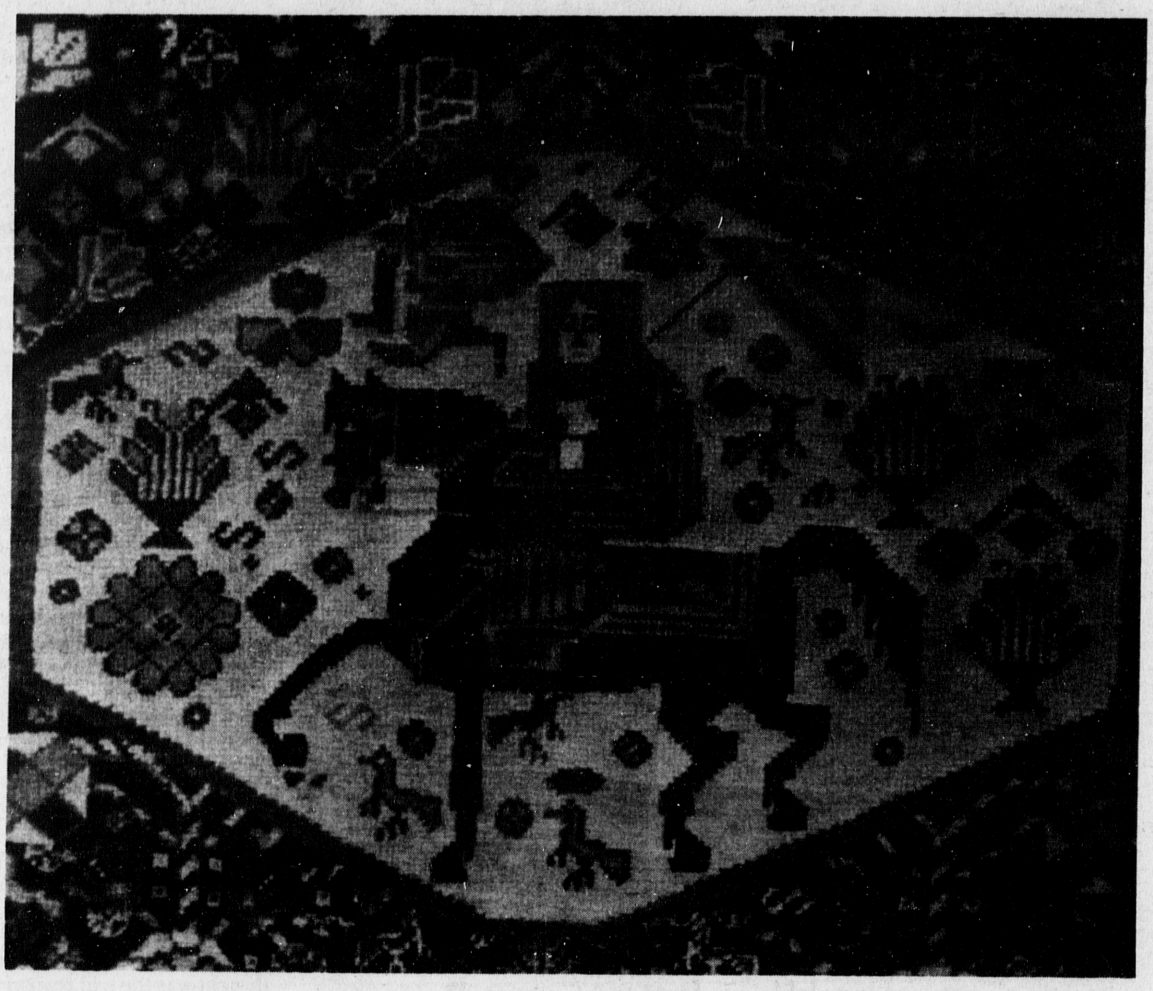
No one knows when the art of rug weaving started, but remants have been found which date back to 500 B.C. "There are people who can equal these rugs, still at it today," Mr. Gregorian said in a lecture here the other week.

Mr. Gregorian got caught up by his admiration of Oriental woven products over 40 years ago. "I was working for a rug dealer at the time," he said, "and I was so captured by their beauty, that I knew this is what I would make my life's work."

Like a Kansas farm kid taking his first look at the ocean, you find it hard not to be swept away by the majesty of these rugs. They are striking, bright, intricate and big. The largest one, which a majority of Mr. Gregorian's audience was seated upon, was 27 feet by 14 feet. He explained that 10 or 12 people working continuously on such a rug could spend as many as four or five years weaving it. They got their dyes from such diverse and strange things as herbs, onion skins, straw, fermented grape leaves and in one instance from squashed bugs.

You really don't need Mr. Gregorian or his daughter Joyce, who will lecture on Sunday, March 23 at 3 p.m., to tell you which rugs are delightful and which are beautiful; but it is worth the time to drop by and be overcome for a minute by the magnitude of these rugs. When you understand where they come from, you will agree with their owner that it is "hard for us to comprehend the richness of rugs which come from such simple people. They are as primitive and bold as the people who make them."

The Johnson Gallery is open free from 1 to 5 p.m. daily.



john bicoulis

all about bergman

By THOMAS TEICHOLZ

Ingmar Bergman was born on the 14th of July 1918, the son of a Prostestant Minister, in Uppsala, Sweden. Bergman spent most of his early childhood in deep fascination of movies and movie projectionists. He was given his first toy projector at age ten.

Bergman has been an important force in Swedish Theatre and film ever since his days as amateur director at Master Olofsgarden Theatre in Stockholm in 1938. Bergman was directing professional play productions as early as 1944, the same year as the filming by Alf Sjoberg of Bergman's original screenplay "Frenzy" (Torment). About his work in theatre and film Bergman has said: "The Theatre is like a loyal wife, film is the the big adventure, the expensive and demanding mistress--you worship both each in its own way."

In the beginning of Bergman's work for Svensk Filmindustri, he was forced to make films which would do well at the box office. His first films, "It Rains on our Love," "A Ship to India," and "Port of Call," mysteries and adventures stories, are all interesting because we can see the hand of Bergman trying things out, experimenting. Of these early films one of the most interesting is "Illicit Interlude (Summer Interlude)" made in 1950 and one of the most fun is "Monika (Summer with Monika)" made in 1952 in which Bergman and Gunnar Fischer, Bergman's photographer at that time, explore the possibilities of naturalistic light, for which Bergman since has become so famous.

It was only, though, in 1953 with "Sawdust and Tinsel (The Naked Night)" that Bergman got a chance to direct one of "his own films" a film that had a bit more weight to it and was not necessarily going to be a commercial success. The results, as far as critical opinion went, were disastrous. One critic wrote: "I refuse to inspect the vomit Ingmar Bergman this time has left behind." The film is interesting as far as Bergmaniacs are concerned, in that it is one of Bergman's first films with Sven Nykvist and in that it deals with the artist's humiliation, a frequent theme in Bergman.

Bergman went back to making films of a more popular interest, and also continued in his work in the theatre, taking residency with The Malmo City Theatre. At Malmo he staged plays by Pirandello, Strindberg, Moliere, Ibsen, and a few of his own plays. In 1955,, Bergman finally made a financial and critical success with "Smiles of a Summer Night." The film received a special prize from the Cannes Film Festival for its "poetic humor."

With the Cannes prize and the box office success, Bergman was once again at the point of power where he could request to direct another of his "art" films. Svensk Filmindustri decided to let Bergman make "The Seventh Seal," but was sure that in doing so they had made a terrible mistake. Bergman had a feeling that "The Seventh Seal" would be his last film. As it turned out, the film made Bergman an international success. "The Seventh Seal" won a special prize at the Cannes film Festival, and the Grand Prize of the French Motion Picture Academy. This was Bergman's major breakthrough. It was only after this success that Bergman was granted the artistic freedom he so desired.

In the time period between "The Seventh Seal" and The Trilogy, while Bergman was still working in Malmo, he directed five films, two adaptations of Ulla Issaksson scripts, "The Virgin Spring" and "Brink of Life (So Close to Life)" and three of his own scripts, "Wild Strawberries," "The Face (The Magician)," and "The Devil's Eye." Most are in some tiny way flawed: The miracle at the end of "Virgin Spring" has been much disputed, as has been Bergman's attitude towards women in "Brink of Life", "The Face." which I find it to be one of Bergman's best works, has been called, by Robin Wood "an unhorrifying horror story," and though "The Devil's Eye" is amusing in a late show TV context, it is not one of Bergman's better efforts.

The trilogy was made during the period 1961-1963. In 1963 Bergman was appointed as head of The Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm. In 1965 Bergman married the Norwegian actress, Liv Ullman and moved to Faro, a Baltic island off the coast of Gotland. The following year Bergman resigned as Head of the Royal Dramatic Theatre. 1966 is also the year of "Persona," Bergman's most poetic work and his most difficult to understand.

Since the Trilogy, Bergman has seemed to move further and further away from the historical and the mystical and to concentrate more and more on the human drama. In his interview with John Simon (roughly 1971) Bergamn concludes, "things are difficult enough without God."

From his island, Bergman has continued to make such piercing, kinesthetic work as "Hour of The Wolf," "The Shame." "A Passion (The Passion of Anna)" and "Cries and Whispers." Bergman has been also involved in radio plays and television work, most recently "Scenes From a Marriage."

If by chance you do become interested in Bergman's work, several informative texts have been written on the subject. Bergman is, with the possible execption of Jean-luc Godard, the most frequently interviewed filmmaker ever. Bergman tends to be elusive in interviews, taking the role of blind explorer of subjective genius. He has a tendency to say things like "My basic view of things is not to have any view on things." In the book **Bergman on Bergman**, a collection of interviews held over a span of three years (68,69,70) by three Swedish film critics and film makers, Stig Bjorkman, Torsten Manns, and Jonas Sima, we find Bergman loosening up, and gain quite a deep insight into Bergman and his work. John Simon's book **Ingmar Bergman Directs** was extremely helpful, especially in relation to a study of Winter Light. The two above cited books are my favorites and I wholeheartedly recommend them.

Ingmar Bergman by Robin Wood (Praeger 1969) is a good work and extremely interesting reading. Wood knows a good deal about cinematography and offers interesting comments about the relation of the composition of Bergman's scenes to the dialogue and overall meaning. Vernon Young's **Cinema Borealis** (Lewis, 1971) is interesting to browse through, but like Jorn Donner's **The Personal Vision of Ingmar Bergman**,I find his views and theories a bit hard to take and often completely off the point. Birgitta Steene's **Ingmar Bergman** (Twayne's World Author's Series, 1968) is a condensed shallow work. If you are at all interested in Bergman's work this book is beneath you. Most of the afore-mentioned books are in the library. Most are hardbound but a few, like the Simon and the Young work are available in paperback.

plays scheduled once a week

By JON LONOFF

If all goes as planned, Middlebury College at terms end, will have had seventeen plays presented this year, an impressive (actually astounding) track record for a small school with a theatre arts department in limbo, relatively limited financial and human resources, and only a recently burgeoning awareness of the role of Arts in Liberal Arts. This is not to say all seventeen are going to be good. Quantity and quality have a way of being at odds with each other. But let us consider the advantages of quantity.

This spring, "theatre-goers" will have the opportunity to pick and choose from a representative smorgasbord of the foremost playwrites, themes and styles that have marked the English—speaking theatre during the last ten years.

Already presented are:

The American Dream, Feb. 16-17. This is the first of two plays to be presented this spring, written by Edward Albee. Written in 1960, Albee has described the play as a "stand against the fiction that everything in this slipping land of ours is 'peachy-keen.' " Director Jimmy Hurley has rounded out the evening with another one-act,"Metaphors" and a reading of the third act of T. S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party." Presented in the peachy-keen Gifford Lounge.

The Real Inspector Hound, Feb. 19—23. Tom Stoppard, whose "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" made him "the rage" on both sides of the Atlantic in the late sixties, is at his wittiest in this mixture of absurdity,black comedy, and satire, which becomes apparent as two reviewers, who are attending the opening of a new mystery, are bizarrely drawn into the play they are watching. Though Stoppard thinks he's trying to say something, its really just a lot of witty fun. Kevin Commins is directing this comedy, with Tim Rowe and Dick Levitt as the reviewers, as part of the Carnival Weekend Festivities in the Zoo.

The Boys in the Band, March 6-9. "In the past few seasions, 'the love that dare not speak its name' has become one of the compublsive chatterboxes of the New York stage." (T.E. Kalem, Time Mag., Feb. 3, 1975). And this is the play that started all that yapping. Homosexuality first emerged as an acceptable theme with this Mart Crowley play of 1968. Like "Virginia Woolf," we are presented with a drunken party spiced with sharp insight and debasing games, where the revellers have a tendency to get skinned alive. In this case, it is a gay birthday party, that Michael (Mark Effinger) is throwing for Harold (Trey Hunt). The other participants run the gamut of the homosexual milieu: the swish, the dumb stud, the suspect closet queen, the former—straight—now—gay, etc. All go at it with lots of bitchy camp humor and not a little self-pity. Tony Melchior is directing this compelling, sad comedy. In the Zoo.

Yet to come:

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? , April 24—25. Edward Albee's first full—length play and his best. Two faculty couples, of a small New England liberal arts college, get together for a late nightcap. Martha (Liz Stack) and George (Peter Wallace) share a middle-aged marriage (He's in the history department. She's the president's daughter) and spend the evening matching wits, shall we say, with a new Bio professor (Victor Beard) and his child-like wife (Kathy Baldwin) neither of whom can quite keep up. It's all very nasty and drunken, exciting and exhilarating and Eve Ensler lets in the audience at the Zoo.

The Hostage, May 1-4. Here is an example of what is recent in Irish drama. Brendan Behan's raucus comedy takes place in a seedly Dublin hostel, which comes to life when a young English soldier (Trey Hunt) is held hostage by the I.R.A. there, in reprisal for an Irishman sentenced to death in Belfast. Charles Siegal directs this bumptious and rowdy piece, filled out with song-and-dance turns and exuberant earthiness. In Wright Theatre.

The Misanthrope, May 8-12. As if to demonstrate how an old classic can stand easily in the company of modern theatre, Simon Barenbaum, as is his yearly habit, is presenting a play in French: Moliere's "The Misanthrope." The hero, Alceste, is bitter in his opposition to the superficiality and hypocrisy of the society around him. Successive scenes reveal his justification for criticizing, his society with its slandering gossips, fops and artificial poets, but at the same time reveal Alceste's excessive intolerance and obsession with the faults of mankind. As is often the case with Moliere, the champagne punch is spiked with wisdom and insight into human foibles. In the Zoo.

Slow Dance on the Killing Gound, May 19-20. In the shabby microcosm of a luncheonette in a factory district of Brooklyn, William Hanley is telling a of three desperately wounded people oddly met in the night, each going through the tortured motions of the slow dance that brings him to the verge, or over, of the killing ground outside. A German refugee candy store owner (Jon Lonoff), a plain pregnant runaway from Riverdale (Nancy Burns), and a misfit black genius (Lloyd Davis) are the three characters in this little known gem, directed by Dick Forman, that goes on in the Zoo.

"Gammer Gurton's Needle", March 21—23. With the free—wheeling spirit of such current B'way fare as "Candide," "Pippin," and "Scapino" knocked about with elements of the Three Stooges, the Marx Bros.,the Andrew Sisters, Perry Mason, television commercials, grand Opera, wrestling matches, thirties movie—musicals, cheerleaders, Brueghal, Balhalla, Tony's Pizza, and Sigmund Freud, "Gammer Gurton's Needle", a slight farce written in Tudor England, becomes a paen to the insanity of the joyous world of our imaginations. There is a plot, something about a needle getting lost and the furor created over it, but the show is really a celebration of laughter. Tim Rowe has written original music, Jon Lonoff has staged it so the audience sits right in the middle, and Lloyd Davis and Sue Katz lead the pie—throwing, tap —dancing abandonment through the Zoo and out into the streets.

"Old Times,"March 27—29. Harold Pinter has created another of his intense, disturbing plays with "Old Times", which opened in New York in 1971. It is about a man named Deeley,(Jeff Wolf) and his wife ,Kate (Janet Stanford), who are visited in their seaside house by a woman, Anna (Melanie Jackson), who had been Kate's closest friend twenty years ago when they were girls in London. What else is "Old Times" about? Jack Kroll, writing for Newsweek, saw, in the New York production, a "seemingly isosceles trangle that is turned into every conceivabel shifting dimensional shape in the non—Euclidian geometry of the passions. Are, or were, Kate and Anna lovers? Is Kate really dead, or is Anna, or are both one woman, dead or alive, orbiting about in Deeley's memory?" Pinter's trademarks, of dry comedy, concise dialogue, dramatic pause and unrelenting tension from ambiguity are all here. So is Alexandre Elso, to direct, in Wright Theatre.

Amen Corner, April 17-20. This early James Baldwin play gets on campus an example of one of the most potent American dramatic forces : Black Theatre. It deals with the plight of Sister Margaret, pastor of Truth and Love, a stroefront church in Harlem. She must reconcile her church activites with her long lost husband, who has re—appeared to die, her son, seeking to break free of his mother's strong—hold, and her congregation which is also in rebellion. Baldwin eloquently reveals religion as an opiate of the poor: for too many poverty stricken blacks, religion can be an evasion of living. The black cast, directed by Erie Volkert, will present "Amen Corner" in the Zoo.

All dates and titles and casts are tentative, yet not so much so that you can't start thinking ahead. Take your pick or take 'em all: Albee, Pinter, Black Comedy, Farce, Black Theatre, Homosexuality, Irish Theatre and more.

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liberation in south africa

By MITCHELL USCHER

"Southern Africa is a part of the world we don't know much about. They are facing a crisis. . . the comination of black men by white." So said John Spencer (History) when introducing Dr. Immanuel Wallerstein on March 7.

Mr. Spencer is a former student of Dr. Wallerstein, a well-known author and professor at McGill University. Professor Wallerstein, who was educated at Columbia, spoke on "National Liberation Movements in Southern Africa."

He began with a political and economic history of Africa which he divided into stages. The first, spanning from 1750 to 1900, was called the "Informat Empire." Around 1750, the European economy had an upswing. This led to the importation of slaves from Western Africa who were needed for the inchoate industrial revolution.

By 1815, Great Britain had a hegemony, but did very little colonization because she could get what she needed without that measure. Around 1873 however, Europe suffered another economic decline. The powers of France and Germany could challenge Great Britain and its free trade. This led to a scramble for land in Africa based on the "Theory of Effective Occupation." This meant whoever could get to a part of Africa first and occupy it was in control.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, Africa was controlled by European powers. Effective occupation was complete. The controlling countries made their colonies "pay their way" during this colonial period.

The next major stage follows World War II. The United States now has the hegemony that England once had, Wallerstein said. In the Cold War atmosphere, the U.S. pressured Britain and France to start decolonization. This was because certain African nations were saying, "If you don't help me, the other guy (meaning Russia) will."

"There were two major groups of dissatisfaction in Africa: the urban elite and the rural poor who had the short end of the stick. The two linked up in the form of the national movements," Wallerstein said. These strong groups protested, and Britain and France negotiated with them. By 1958, a "pre-emptive" decolonization was taking place.

Independence started in Northern Africa and worked its way south until it reached the Congo. There the trouble began, originating with "an accident." Southern Africa, Wallerstein said, "was blessed or cursed with gold and diamonds." Since this discovery and the inevitable gold rush that followed, Southern Africa had many white settlers who were after mineral rich land. Countries like Belgium and England could grant independence to their colonies, but still "retain economic ties by cultural and other links." Portugal, who had a stake in the Congo, was too weak to do this and resisted in giving its colonies independence.

"All of the sudden, a tinderbox went off. The Portuguese said, 'Stop, dig in, and we can hold on!' " Dr. Wallerstein then discussed the various forces involved in getting independence. He said that radical national movements were eradicated with U.S. help; Portugal had trouble raising an army, and the different viewpoints of various African leaders. By 1971, national movements had changed their "fist shaking" tone to a more subdued rational one, and, through complex power struggles, the Congo and Zaire had won their independence. There are still power struggles going on, particularly between Ian Smith of Southern Rhodesia and Johann Foster of South Africa.

"South Africa is a big prize. It's going to take 10, 15 years for the fight to crystallize there."

bud on top

new poll refutes campus findings

It all started one day at lunch. Some of us were browsing through the latest **Campus** when one of the boys almost chiked on his jello. A simple case of another Proctor lunch victim? Not at all.

"Look at this!", our buddy gasped, and he thrust before our disbelieving eyes the conclusions of the paper's attempt to rate beers. Aghast at its results, we could conclude but one thing - the test was undeniably bogus. The only possible explanation for such an outrage was either that the test was improperly conducted, or that the "judges" were, with all due respect for the frats, amateurs. Keeping in mind the public interest, we immediately set ourselves to the task of rectifying this crime of false journalism.

Our preparation was faultless. The rating system, beer selection, and method of conducting the test would remain the same. The difference, however, would be in the judges: twenty preppers from the finest schools in the country, kids who were nursed on brew from birth on, the **real** experts, along with some token public high school products to be used as controls. How could a panel of experts trained at Mercersburg, Ethel Walker, Dana Hall, Andover, etc. go wrong? This time, there were no boasts, no photographers - just serious drinking. . .

Master of Ceremonies Sam Hamlin oversaw a tight operation, starring a crack team of six freshman barmaids. The girls served the refrigefated goodies in glasses, (no paper waste or aftertaste) and Sam, a dedicated stickler for procedure, time and time again sampled each of the beers to ensure that all was proper. At his suggestion, the participants signed the Middlebury Honor Code, and their findings were run through the computer.

Three new brands were added to the original ten, in accordance with the spirit of the event. Even though this addition decreased the possibility of identifying a beer by mere chance, 45% of our experts were able to identify two beers or more, led by the sparkling performance of Donnie Moran, from Beverly School, who pegged four beers correctly. This is in direct contrast to the 18% figure compiled by the first group.

Our doubts of the validity of the previous test were furthered upon the discovery that Joan Reichart, a judge in both tests, rated Miller, the control, with a low 3.5 the first time, followed by a perfect 1. Her sister Lynn, however, redeemed the honor of her family and school (Rye Country Day), by correctly identifying three brands.

"The results!" you cry. OK, here they are. In the rear, to no one's surprise, are those low budget standbyes, Narragansett and Old Milwaukee. But the crowd' favorite proved to be another familiar one: the King of Beers, Bud! But with no further ado, here's our findings.

1. Budweiser ("taste compatible with dope")
2. Tuborg
3. Miller II
4. Michelob
5. Miller I
6. Genesee
7. Black Label ("I won't even finish this one. . .")
8. Labatt 50
9. Schaefer ("floats delightfully down the gullet"(?))
10. Heineken
11. Schlitz
12. Old Milwaukee ("serve it after my senses are gone")
13. Molson's Ale
14. Naragansett

These results differ substantially with the other test, but some conclusions can still be drawn. All the beers started to taste the same after a while, as evidenced by the final averages, which deviated less than 9/10's of a point from the "best" to the "worst." No beer collected more than four first place votes. Perhaps the most indicative story came at the end, when the barmaids brought in the remaining beer. No one ever discovered that the beer in the cherished Heineken bottles was a mixture that the barmaids had secretly concocted from the leftover beer of the other brands.

All of this just shoots down the validity of the **Campus** "test to determine for all time Middlebury's best beer." But even if the results of our test didn't live up to our expectations, it was nonetheless a terrific way to start off a Saturday night.

Ty Danco

.....

The **Campus** replies: We find your results hard to swallow. What self-respecting, experienced preppers would put Heineken and Molson (truly aristocratic beers) below such low-brow, proletarian brew as Black Label and Schaefer? That the **Campus** poll rated Genesee and Old Milwaukee as highly as it did can be attributed to the egalitarian background of its judges. But for preppies to put Bud on top - ! How many "token high school products" did you let in, anyway?

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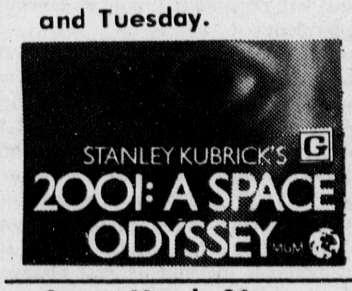

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...letters

continued from p. 9

anarchy; c) several measures on the part of the Socialist president, which would have caused an uproar on the part of the Puritan minded Americans (such as invading one of the Opposition party's headquarters without a warrant); d) an unbearable tension and hatred between the people, which could have led to a fatal civil war.

On talking about the situation in Chile, I get mainly two responses: I'm either told that what I'm saying is unacceptable (and the person storms off angrily from the discussion) or I'm told that my statements are "very interesting" since they have never heard anybody express such a position before. In the first case it is clear how intolerant the so-called liberals are; for them, things are either white or black and they have fixed rules which apply to every situation, without any consideration of the particulars of the case. The second group shows how effective the worldwide effort of the so-called free press has been in spreading its left-wing propaganda.

In almost every magazine I have read here and abroad, "the Socialist experiment" is always idealized and discussed from a safe distance. Their position is out of touch with reality, with the harsh reality of the Allende years, which ruined the economy by subsidizing goods and maintaining prices at an unrealistically low level. This eventually led to a huge inflation as soon as prices were no longer fixed. People had to wait in line for hours to get a package of sugar or other essential goods; there was a thriving black market; there were massive land confiscations which afterwards proved disastrous for the agriculture. Somebody will reply that the Junta is not doing so well either, to which it must be answered that a devastated economy cannot be eliminated in a few years, especially considering the worldwide inflation.

To those who cry that Allende was chosen democratically, I reply that Allende was elected by only one third of the votes, due to the lack of planning on the part of the Opposition parties: by failing to agree on one candidate, they divided their forces. Democracy does not mean a minoritarian position imposed on a majority.

The Junta does not stand for any party. Free elections won't take place in Chile at least until the economy of the country is totally restored.

On Torture: Reports have been made on torture in Chile and though they have been highly exaggerated, there must exist some truth in them. To this I answer that General Pinochet **does not** condone torture and has seen to it that it stops.

On the C.I.A.: Whether the money the C.I.A. supposedly gave to Chile was used or not (details on this action are still obscure), it is an insignificant amount compared with what was needed. The U.S.A. did not overthrow Allende: Chileans are proud of having done this feat by themselves.

On Allende's death: Due to lack of information on this aspect, it is very difficult to prove that Allende committed suicide and was not murdered, as most foreigners claim. Nevertheless, considering Allende's character and several of his statements, (he used to compare himself to Balmaceda, another Chilean president who reached a stalemate with Congress; this led to a Civil War and Balmaceda, having lost, committed suicide) it is more probable that he took his own life.

The people who have never suffered under a Socialist-Communist regime will not understand this letter, they will continue to shout against the present government, because it is formed by military men. They will ignore the fact that civil courts are still functioning. A new constitution is being made by civilian experts who represent all non-Marxist tendencies.

If there weren't such a double-standard of "the left is good and the right is bad," perhaps people would refrain from emitting judgments on every situation, when they do not even understand the history that lies behind it.

Philippa Billikopf

P.S. To those who say that the economy during the Allende years was inevitably doomed becaus of lack of investments on the part of the rich capitalists, I can only ask why on earth would they want to help a Socialist regime, if they didn't believe in what that system preaches??

To the Editor:

It has become increasingly fashionable recently to bemoan the political (and presumably social and economic) apathy of Middlebury students, and, while I agree that this is a problem of some sort, I think this criticism should be a llttle more accurate than some of it has been. (Having spent the last year in the much discussed "real world", my cognizance of what goes on outside here is probably not overly diminished.)

In particular, I would like to respond to a few of the points made in the letter concerning REAP. Certainly there is a place here for alternative "information and analysis," whatever that may prove to be. However, the information should be accurate, if not illuminating, and the commentary should really begin to analyze.

To deal with the "inherent . . . horrors of capitalism": Inflation is decidedly inherent in a capitalist society. Presumably some checks against it are also inherent, or the capitalists wouldn't hold onto their capital for very long. Imperialism may be inherent in a capitalist society, but such societies don't have a monopoly on it. Russia, which is socialistic (though not communist - officially it is a "worker's state"; in transition), is extremely imperialistic; their annexation of most of Eastern Europe would seem to indicate this. (Communists are supposed to propogandize; export, but not enforce the revolution on other nations.) Militarism belongs no more to capitalism than does imperialism. (Both of these points are practical, not theoretical ones.) Destruction of the environment is, currently, a by-product of all industrial societies. The more intelligent capitalists are presently trying, albeit somewhat ineffectually, to restore some sanity to our treatment of the environment - as we may yet save it, destruction of the environment will probably/hopefully not prove inherent in any society.

Racism was previously a useful and nearly inherent aspect of capitalism. However, the various Black movements (which were, or are revolutionary) have made it an impractical tool. In order to survive, capitalist societies are making attempts - pathetic and condescending that they are - to eradicate the material traces of racism. Capitalism fostered, but did not produce racism, and it will therefore be some time before it is gone. (I would emphatically agree that its elimination should, theoretically, be easier in a non-capitalist state.) Sexism is on the same order as racism, though it has taken more time for it to widely recognized as an evil. I expect it will go the same way as racism and environmental idiocy. I am not sure what type of alienation is suggested, but no society seems to have exclusive claim to it.

I am also unclear as to what is meant by consumerism, but it sounds as if it might be inherently capitalistic. Inequality of finances (that it, unequal distribution of wealth), if that is what's meant, is inherent in capitalist, and theoretically, only in capitalist societies. However, it appears to be a problem in Russia, and to some extent in China and Cuba. Other types of inequality are, I think, to be found all over the globe. Now, on paper, problems of material inequality are not to be tolerated in communist or socialistic societies. However, most of the problems cited above do not seem inherently capitalistic either. Indeed, though economic inequality is inherent in this society, the other problems are, one way or another, precluded (theoretically of course) by that ambitious phrase of idealism (which we no longer seem to possess), "all men are created equal . . ."

This is not intended to be an apology for capitalism, but we should be more conscious of where the three major political isms (exclusive of Fascism) stand in relation to one another. Socialism is intended to diminish or eliminate the destructive power of capital, by socializing, that is, nationalizing it. Held in common, the money will belong to and benefit all. Communism is determined to acheive that goal, and also, to establish an ideal - that is, complete - equality on all levels; to live "communally." The "withering away of the state" is its final end. This is not the place for an investigation of the ideological premises of communism. Suffice to say it is more than an economic conception (though based entirely on material realities and/or fantasies) and, regardless of theoretical strengths and weaknesses, its application has not quite been realized.

Bearing this in mind, we should try to understand why the "great anti-capitalist revolution in America" is not "more ripe." Take those coal miners: For sure, they work in "unsafe and degrading" conditions. They are also trying to do something about it, with what success we can't know for a while. Try to picture how much more important seems the weekly paycheck, especially with a family to support. Also consider the results of poor, but not outrageous working conditions which are more prevalent in this country. Having worked in such a factory (the conditions were uncomfortable but not extreme and the base rate was $2.32 - it had a bad reputation) I can testify that one is not inspired to protest, let alone filled with revolutionary fervor. Everyone strives to take home the best possible paycheck and not feel too miserable. This passivity is created by the very mediocrity of the conditions and the struggle to earn a dollar.

To sum up, most people in this country do have a very real stake in the "status quo" -- it is money. When it is hard, but not impossible to come by, you can be assured that every wage earner in this country is going to be chasing it. Capitalism, when it supplies a majority of the people with a "livelihood," enforces and maintains itself. The fact that the amount of capital in this country is no longer growing and circulating so rapidly, as evidenced by the alternating trends of inflation and depression, probably indicates a leveling off process which will contribute to a stabilization of the economic and class structure that may cause severe problems in the long run.

Right now though, it will maintain the tension which keeps those who have jobs worrying only about holding on to them, as there aren't enough to go around. Some of the "internal contradictions of capitalism," rather than insuring its destruction, in fact enable it to survive. If there are too many dissatisfied, with nothing to lose (and this must include some in the army), and enough with the capability and inclination to lead them you have a radically different situation. For the time being there is insufficient material impetus for a revolution, and one was never fought solely on ideological grounds.

What is to be changed in this society, and what change is to be, will be clearer if the available information is less dogmatic and more acute.

Dirck Roosevelt

P.S. Allende nationalized all the copper mines in Chile. He also suspended the elections and was overthrown by the army, with fairly broad popular support - at least as much as the minority which elected him. Just goes to show, as the Marxists maintain, that a successful revolution requires violent transition, in order to involve and commit "the masses."

To the Editor:

So once again our comrades from REAP (CREAP) have deluged the **Campus** with their dogmatic spewings of "Radicalism." Their ostensible aim is to explain the function of an increasingly irrelevant political organization in a liberal arts college. Yet in the process of making the "spoiled preppy" meaning Middlebury College students, "aware of the world around them," Mr. Bouricius and Mr. Evenson reveal the distorted, nihilistic perspective on all facets of American life that alienates their appeal to students—the most pliable recipients of new ideas.

They immediately cite the case of "oppressed mine workers." Though I cannot vouch for the quality of working conditions in the mines, is it not true that the new UMW contract signed this fall included a 30% pay increase **plus** cost of living escalators among general pension and health benefits? If Miners' President Arnold Miller is worth his job, the coal miners should negotiate the most progressive gains in income of any union in the future. As for unsafe conditions, can you tell me, cognizant preppies, of any truly safe coal mines in the world? I doubt many American miners would willingly exchange positions with the Chinese proletariat, whose wages have been fixed at $28 a month, and where recent strikes have led to official condemnation of "bourgeois tendencies."

Even the best of your arguments include blatant deletions. Is it not true that the Chilean Communist regime of Salvador Allende was tottering on bankruptcy, without CIA help? Part of the CIA money in Chile in fact went to support the truckers' strike and copper miners' strike, where production was half of pre-Allende output, and whose wages had not been paid for months. Too bad America didn't let Chile purge Allende through democratic elections.

Next you invoke pollution from aerosol cans, and in your previous article, of Lake Superior smelters to attack profit-making as a justifiable goal. If aerosols were not so useful to the people, how could they be profitable? In the case of Northern Michigan, you failed to mention that the judge who restrained the EPA injunction against the smelter, did so because of the immediate loss of over 1,000 jobs and the depressing of the workers' communities that would have resulted from closure.

Nevertheless, your candy cane economic analysis fails to decypher the reality of profits. In "The Delusion of Profits," (**Wall Street Journal** Feb. 5, 1975) Prof. Peter Drucker rejects the concept of profits stating "there are only costs." In terms of capital formation and allocation, the basis of capitalism and any other modern economic order, these are "the costs of capital, the risk premium of economic activity and the capital needs of the future."

After explaining how surplus revenues are used to sustain these costs, Drucker concludes "Profit" is not peculiar to capitalism. It is a prerequisite for any economic system. Indeed, the Communist economies require a much higher rate of profit. Their costs of capital are higher. And central planning adds an additional and major economic uncertainty.

You disparage the students of Middlebury for coming from "bourgeois and petty bourgeois" families that make up the vast majority of America. You scorn the institution of "spoiled preppies" that has indulged REAP with a surfeit of funding. What effete hypocrites you are! Your pathetic forums and (in the future) ideologically correct "radical" speakers have done less to change entrenched attitudes than the BSU or other culturally innovative organizations that you fail to mention. The archaic doctrine you espouse is proof enough of REAP's diminishing function in a pragmatic society.

Henri Pierre Fischer

brimsek elected all-american

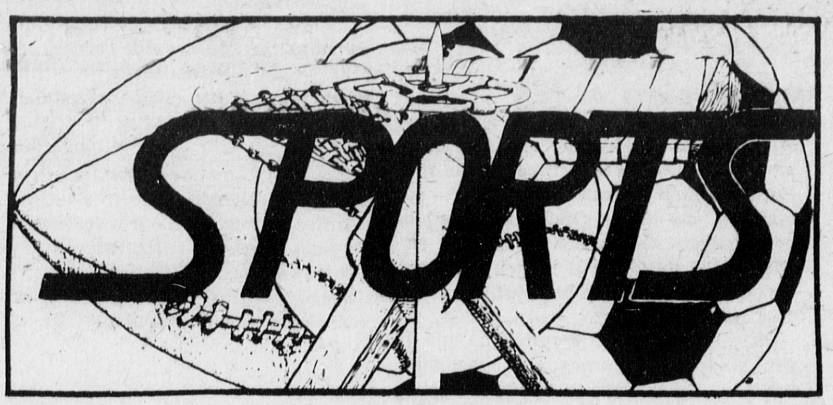
By TERRY BAER

Two weeks ago, it looked as though the season of surprises for the Panther Hockey team was finished. But Middlebury was in for one more surprise as Jim Brimsek was elected to the Eastern College Division All-American Team. Described by his coach as quiet, unselfish, and hard working, Jim, who sported a 3.71 goals against average and was one of the leading goalies in ECAC Division II, was the first Panther to receive the honor since Phil Latreille in 1962.

Brimsek had quite a position to fill when he became the number one goaltender this year. He had to replace Larry Perlman, who was considered one of the best goaltenders in Middlebury history. There was great pressure on anyone who took his place. This did not seem to bother Jim too much as he constantly made "the big play" in helping the Panthers to their most successful season in recent years.

Coach Wendy Forbes said that the popular goalie will play an important role on next year's team. The team has much confidence in him, and Forbes thinks that will enable the Panthers "to continue to do more offensively" because they know that there is someone dependable behind them. The players also showed their respect for Brimsek as they made him an alternate captain for next year.

Jim was surprised as everyone else over the honor. He said that it was the kind of honor he had always dreamed about, but had never expected to receive. He attributes much of his success this year to the defense "which prevented many good scoring opportunities" in addition to "good back-checking" by the offense. Jim believed this award was as much a team honor as a personal one.



Jim feels the team should "go all the way next year." He said that the Panthers have both talent and experience, but mentioned that the loss of Fred Erdman would be a great one. Since very few places will be opening up for new players next year, he thinks the competition will be very rigorous.

He personally wants to work more on angles for next year. Jim also wants to be in better shape at the beginning of the season so that he can get a fast start. Generally though, the Panther goalie just wants to be quicker in the nets while playing more consistent hockey and allowing "fewer cheap goals." That is the main objective of Middlebury's new All-American for next season.

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